New-York Daily Times, Thursday, December 4, 1856.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1626. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] TO THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Re-establishment of the Anglo-French Alliance Confirmed.

Contracts for the Submarine Atlantic Telegraph Completed.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Amount of Treasure Arrived from Australia.

Advance in Consols Nearly One Per Cent.

[illegible] UNCHANGED—FLOUR LOWER.

[illegible]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, arrived at her wharf in this city at 1½ o'clock this [illegible], en route for Boston. She left Liverpool at [illegible] on Saturday, the 22d of November—her news is [illegible] one week later than that received by the *Persia* at New-York.

The *Arabia* sailed at 6 P. M. with a light east wind for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on [illegible] morning.

The [illegible] steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at [illegible] on Thursday, the 20th ult.

The steamer *North American*, from Quebec, arrived [illegible] of the 21st ult.

[illegible] left Southampton on the 19th [illegible] for New-York, and the steamship *City* [illegible] from Liverpool on the same day [illegible].

[illegible] General Benion, while passing [illegible] Europa Point, missed stays, [illegible] and became a total wreck. The crew [illegible] U. S. [illegible] sloop *Curlew*, Capt. [illegible] gave prompt aid, which the U. S. Consul at [illegible] acknowledged.

[illegible]. The various disquieting rumors respecting the instability of the Anglo-French alliance had disappeared, causing a rise during the week of nearly one per cent. in the Funds. At the same time, most articles of commerce had experienced a check, and business had been less animated.

Great Britain.

The ships *James Baines* and *Lightning* had arrived at Liverpool with a million and three hundred thousand pounds in specie. In connection therewith, [illegible] with the absence of further withdrawals from the Bank, the *Times* anticipates an early return to the [illegible] per cent.; but says much will depend on [illegible] from China and India.

The Bank returns for the week show considerable [illegible] in bullion and in unemployed notes. The bullion amounted to £9,464,161, and the notes to £[illegible].

The British Government has, at the request of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New-York, ordered a steamer to be fitted out under efficient officers, to examine thoroughly the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between those ports to ascertain the best place for laying and landing the Submarine Telegraph Cable. The Government has further agreed to guarantee four per cent. interest per annum on the whole capital required to manufacture and lay down the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. Contracts for the full extent of the Atlantic cable were signed in London on Tuesday, the [illegible] ult., one half to be manufactured by Messrs. [illegible], Glass & Co., of London, and the other by R. S. Newall & Co., of Liverpool. It is all to be completed and placed on board of two steamers ready for sea on or before the 31st of May next, and by the 4th of July next, it is confidently expected that Great Britain and the United States will be in telegraphic communication.

[illegible], of London, were received on Thursday evening by the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] by the Commercial Association of that city.

[illegible] Lace trade continued dull; but there was a tolerable business for the American market, doing in plain net. An average business had been done in hosiery at unchanged prices. Silks, at the close, were easier.

France.

A Paris correspondent writes that the Emperor and Empress, with a select party, will, after all, go to Fontainebleau.

A Treaty of Commerce has been concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 21.—Everything to-day announces a vigorous reaction in the French funds. They closed as follows: three ₿ cents, 67f. 85c.; four and a half ₿ cents, 91 francs 60c. The condition of the Bank continues to improve.

Spain.

The reported arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons had failed. The Queen of Spain was kept in the dark as to the real project of the clerical party, which was her own eventual abdication, and the marriage of her daughter to the eldest son of the Infanta, DON JUAN.

A republican movement had taken place at Malaga, [illegible] the 18th ult., the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming a Republic. The troops resisted and order was soon reëstablished. Five of the Insurgents were killed. The garrison had seven men wounded.

MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 20.

The force of the artillery is fixed at 12,000 men. Tranquillity is restored at Malaga. There have been slight disturbances here. Numerous arrests have been made among the lower classes.

The latest accounts from Spain report the Malaga insurrection as having no political aim, but as simply intended for smuggling purposes. It was understood that all the prisoners had been executed. Further movements were expected, as the incorporation of the militia into the regular army had led to the desertion of vast numbers, who would be, it was thought, quite ready for such attempts.

Portugal.

The elections at Lisbon had not been favorable to the Government,—a majority being obtained by the candidates of the "Regeneration."

Sicily.

The Governor of Palermo has ordered a strict surveillance to be exercised upon all the French and English commercial vessels.

It was probable that within a day or two the Neapolitan question, which has remained in a state of stagnation for a long time, would advance a stage one way or the other.

Denmark.

The Prussian correspondence of Berlin says:

"We learn from a good source that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria fix the 19th of December as the period when those powers will bring the question of the Sound Dues before the Germanic Diet. In the event of either representations being entertained by the Danish Government, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark as the price of redeeming the Sound Dues, a capital sum calculated on an annual revenue of £45,000. The British at present pay £70,000 yearly as passing tolls."

The Black Sea.

The Paris *Pays* contains the following explanation relative to the firing on the English gun-boat at Yenikale:

"We believe the affair has been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The gun-boat being about to pass the Straits, a gun loaded with powder was fired, according to common usage, as a signal. The Captain explained to the commandant of the forts his reason for being in those waters. The first shot not having been heard, a second one was fired, and subsequently a third—after which the English vessel answered and accepted the required parley. The two commanding officers, Russian and English, having exchanged explanations, agreed to refer the matter to the two embassies at Constantinople, and this course having been taken, it was, we understand, amicably arranged."

The East.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 13th inst., state that M. D. BOUTENIEFF had again endeavored to obtain from the Government the dismissal of English ships from the Bosphorus.

The attempt of FERRUKH KHAN had failed to effect, with Lord REDCLIFFE, a settlement of the disputes between England and Persia.

An English frigate had arrived at Constantinople, and other ships were expected.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* states that the market was not affected by the advices from the United States, but a quiet tone prevailed and prices were generally unchanged, excepting for the lower qualities, which had undergone a decline of ⅛d. ₿ lb. The sales of the week amounted to 31,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, and 1,200 for export. The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7⅜	Middling Orleans	6 15-16
Fair Mobiles	7⅛	Middling Mobiles	6⅞
Fair Uplands	7⅛	Middling Uplands	6⅞

The market closing quiet at these figures, with a willingness to sell on the part of holders of lower qualities. The stock on hand was estimated at 371,000 bales, including 279,500 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Breadstuffs generally dull and slightly lower. WHEAT had declined 2d. ₿ bushel, and FLOUR 1s. ₿ bbl. CORN—A small business doing and prices firm.

The following are the quotations of Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.: Red WHEAT, 8s.@9s.; White WHEAT, 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 30s.@32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s.@34s.; Ohio, 33s.@35s.; Mixed CORN, 33s. 6d.; Yellow CORN, 34s.; White, 34s.@35s.; Canadian FLOUR, 32s. 6d.@36s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote BEEF and PORK very dull. BACON quiet. LARD—Market bare, and 74s.@76s. paid readily by needy buyers.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a fair demand for Common ROSIN at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d.; Medium 7s. 6d.@10s., and fine 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. No sales of CRUDE TURPENTINE, but a fair business doing in Spirits at 38s.@39s. 6d. TAR selling at 14s. ASHES quiet at 51s.@52s. for Pots and 49s. 6d.@50s. for Pearls. QUERCITRON BARK—no transactions reported. LINSEED OIL quiet. Small sales at 38s.@38s. 6d. Pale Rape 53s.@54s. Nothing reported in Seal or Cod Oils. Palm—an advancing tendency. Sales at £45.@£47. on the spot, and £45.@£45. 15d. to arrive. Olive Oil in improved demand. DYEWOODS in limited request. SALTPETRE, 1 ₿ cent. ex ship, 45s. SUGARS quiet and rather easier, but without quotable change. MOLASSES steady. COFFEE in fair export demand at previous prices. RICE quiet and unchanged. Sales of Carolina at 27s. TEA quiet. JUTE had advanced 10s.; selling at £14 1s.@£21 10s.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report the market generally quiet, but sales unimportant. Small transactions in IRON, at £7@£7 5s. for bars and rails. Scotch Pig 70s. COPPER active, at 12d. for sheathing, and £107 10s. for tile and cake. SPELTER had considerably advanced. Sales at £28. LEAD very dull. Common Pig at £22@£22 10s. SUGAR dull and buyers demanding a reduction of 6d. ₿ cwt. COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS dull. White WHEAT, 68s.@72s.; Red, 64s.@68s.

London Money Market.

The Money market has become decidedly easier on account of the arrival of the enormous sum of £1,300,000 sterling in gold from Australia. The Bullion in the Bank of England increased during the week £154,000. CONSOLS had considerably advanced, closing at 93½ for money and 93⅞@93⅝ for account. BAR SILVER quoted at 5s. 2¼d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 1⅛d. EAGLES, 76s. 4½d. South American DOUBLOONS, 75s. 3d. Spanish DOUBLOONS, 78s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Messrs. BELL & Co. report a fair business in American Securities, particularly in those of the Illinois Central Railroad. The following are the quotations: U. S. Sixes of '67 and '68, 105@105½; Massachusetts Fives, 95@97; Pennsylvania Fives, 72@74; ditto bonds of '77, 79@81; Maryland Fives, 89@91; Virginia Fives of '88, 84@86; do. Sixes of '86, 87@84; Alabama Fives, 89; Kentucky Sixes, 90; Erie Railroad Third Mortgage, 83½@84½; ditto Convertibles, 79@81; ditto Sinking Fund, 82@83; New-York Central Sevens, 90@94; ditto Sixes, 87@89; Pennsylvania Centrals, First Mortgage, 89@90; Illinois Centrals of '80, Freeland, 92@94; ditto Sevens of '75, 81@82; ditto Sixes of '75, 71@79; ditto Shares, ($25 paid,) 12@13 prem.; Michigan Central Eights of '69, 92@94; Panama, First Mortgage of '59, 90@92; ditto of '64, 89@90.

Freights.

The following are the quotations of FREIGHTS from Liverpool to New-York: Iron, 8s.@11s. ₿ ton; Salt, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 20s.@27s. 6d.; Hardware, 22s. 6d.; Earthenware, 8s.; Passengers, £3.

Havre Markets.

The *Arabia's* news produced no effect on the COTTON market, which was quiet and in some cases slightly lower, say about 1f. The sales for the week from the 13th to the 19th inclusive, amounted to only 3,800 bales. The stock on hand was estimated at 88,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at 108f. BREADSTUFFS generally quiet. PROVISIONS dull. ASHES considerably advanced. OILS generally in better request. COFFEE—A small business, but prices firm. RICE quiet. SUGAR steady, but inactive. QUERCITRON BARK—A small business at firm prices.

Latest Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—2 P. M.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, are estimated at 5,000 bales—the market closing quiet and steady. BREADSTUFFS generally quiet at Friday's quotations. WHEAT—a slightly better feeling in the market. FLOUR and CORN dull.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Improvement in Business—The Trade in Asiatics—More Arrivals.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived early last evening, in 3 days and 23 hours from the latter place, having left on the evening of the 29th ult.

Business is improving in Havana. Stock of Sugar on hand 100,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York and Boston, 8 ₿ cent. discount; London 3¾@4¼ prem.

Dec. 1, lat. 31 40, lon. 79, exchanged signals with an American hermaphrodite brig, showing red and yellow signals with letter R in centre. Dec. 2, lat. 35 34, lon. 74 19, exchanged signals with an American ship with half poop painted white, bound to the north; could not make out her signal.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1856.

There has been improvement in our Exchanges for the past week, which has operated with favor upon all branches of industry and trade associated with the United States.

We have two more cargoes of Asiatic apprentices, emigrant contract slaves for eight years, which will, with most of them, close their labors for life or with life. The whole number introduced under the last contracts is over 7,000. The vessels (British) which brought cargoes this week, delivered 448. On the voyage 63 perished, as the masters of the vessels advise. We have nothing new.

The steamer will not wait upon us, the two hours to which we are entitled.

Our stock of Sugars, 100,000 boxes. Prices have been firm with a slight advance. In Molasses nothing to do of any consequence. Exchange, New-York and Boston, 8 discount. Other Northern, 8¼ discount. London, 3¾@4¼ discount. Health good.

☞ The President's Message was published yesterday morning in full in the *New-Yorker Staats-Demokrat* and the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of this City—translated in the one case into German, and in the other into French. A very fair bit of enterprise.

SPEEDY TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A DANGEROUS MAN.—JAMES DONNELLY was arraigned on Tuesday, charged with committing a rape on CATHARINE CALLAHAN. In less than three hours he was tried, convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Clinton Prison. Immediately upon Judge GOULD closing the sentence of the Court, DONNELLY, in a loafing way, and in a boisterous tone of voice, said, "I'd like to take a drink on that;" to which Judge GOULD replied, "that it further demonstrates the justice of the verdict of the jury, and that he only regretted that he had sentenced him, for he would now like to send him for life." His conduct in the jail after the sentence, was even worse than in the Court-room. The moment he entered the cell, he grasped the handle of his bucket and threw its contents over the jailor and the two officers who brought him from the Court-room.—*Albany Journal, 3d.*

THE CANALS.—Last night was quite cold, and there was considerable ice in the Basin. There is an impression here that Canal navigation is about ended for the season. If correct, it is to be greatly regretted, as there is much grain in boats, which were sent out during the warm weather last week, in hopes that they be able to reach their destination before Jack Frost overtook them. If frozen in, it will lead to much inconvenience and more expense—the transfer of Grain especially, from the Canal to the Road, occasioning much loss.—*Albany Argus, Dec. 3.*

An accomplished swindler, bearing the name of D. N. DESSEAUX, has been arrested in Philadelphia, on account of information given by MESTAYER & PRAGELIUS, importers, of this City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Important Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Continuation of the Struggle in the Whitfield Case.

The Expected Duel Between Irving and Bagby—What is Thought of the President's Message—New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The expected duel to-day between CHARLES IRVING, Editor of the Lynchburg *Republican*, and Mr. BAGBY, of the same place, author of a recent article in *Harper's Magazine* entitled "The Virginia Editor," grew out of that article. The police know nothing of the matter until the parties had settled the difficulty.

The fight against WHITFIELD still continues, but it is perfectly apparent that the vote against his admission will be reconsidered eventually, as when the *absentees all arrive he will have a clear majority*, unless some of those now voting for him change—which is improbable.

I am authorized by the Connecticut delegation to say that the statement that they had notified DARLING of their purpose to vote for his removal is erroneous.

No Northern Democrat here defends PIERCE's pettifogging in the Message relative to the late election and sectional parties. On the contrary, it is generally denounced as insulting, impertinent and silly. This opinion is concurred in by all Southern men even, who are not PIERCE's partisans. Senator BENJAMIN denounces it openly.

The Cabinet are again considering the matter of the purchase of a New-York Post-Office site. There is great pressure in behalf of the present one. The selection will certainly be made by the President this week. S.

The Treasury Report.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the attention of the Collector of the Port of New-York for an early copy of the Report of the Department on the state of the Federal Finances. This document shows the income of the fiscal year ending 30th June last to have been:

From Customs	$64,022,863
Public Lands	8,917,645
Miscellaneous and incidental	977,633
Total	$73,918,141
And the expenditures of the Government:	
On Civil List	[illegible]
Interior Department	[illegible]
War	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Total ordinary	$60,172,472
Redemption Public Debt	12,776,391
Total expenditure	$72,948,792
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1856	$18,931,976
Same balance July 1, 1855	19,901,325

The ways and means of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1857, are:

Actual income first quarter		$21,925,431
Estimated for other three quarters		50,029,880
And balance in Treasury as above		19,901,325
Together		$92,856,636
Actual expend. first quarter	$18,675,112	
Estimated other quarters	51,836,300	
		$70,511,412
Estimated balance July 1, 1857		$22,345,223

The budget for the succeeding fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, is estimated as follows:

Income from Customs		$66,000,000
Public Lands		6,000,000
Miscellaneous		955,310
Together		$72,955,310
And balance on 1st July, 1857		22,345,223
Total Income		$95,300,533
Balance former Appropriations	$15,395,468	
Personal Appropriations	7,498,310	
New Appropriations asked for	48,409,844	
Together	$71,304,822	
Not wanted within year	20,000,000	51,304,822
Estimated balance in Treasury July 1, 1858		$43,995,711
The Public Debt, March 4, 1853		$69,129,937
Subsequently added for Taxes		2,750,000
Together		$71,879,937
Paid off since 4th March, 1853		41,142,808
Leaving present debt only		$30,737,129

In addition to the regular funded debt, the Indian Treaty obligations of the Government, exclusive of permanent annuities, amount to $21,065,591, which fall due from term to term, and constitute a charge upon the Interior Department.

The Secretary reports that the total Foreign trade of the country for the fiscal year ending 30th June last,

In Exports	$326,964,918
Imports	314,639,942
Balance in favor United States	$12,325,066

The large increase in the Foreign Trade afforded $4,937,625 in customs revenue more than the previous estimate, or $64,022,863, against $59,085,238. The land revenue is also $917,644 in excess of the estimates, while the expenditures, including the redemption of the public debt, are $1,721,945 in excess of the estimates.

A revision and repeal of the duties on Wool are again renewed and recommended—the present duties having been imposed for the purpose of incidentally favoring the production of Domestic Wool; *an object which, he argues, they have failed to secure.* The tables which are made the basis of his remarks show that in 1855 we consumed $23,297,284 of the manufactures of Wool more than we produced, and, estimating the raw material as one-third the cost, we consumed $9,678,690 of Wool more than we produced; while the raw or unmanufactured Wool which we import amounted to only $1,940,697. The practical action is that the duty imposed on raw Wool operates as a discrimination *against* the labor and capital of our own people."

The duties on Iron and Steel are also reviewed, but the conclusion arrived at is, that no present material change is contemplated, and the Secretary passes to the subject of the extension of the free list as the means of reducing the redundant revenue, say to $48,000,000 or $50,000,000. In this list he would include the raw materials used in manufactures. Besides accomplishing this object, he holds that the enlargement of the free list, the admission of raw materials and a reduction on some other of the present schedules, "would give increased beneficial employment to our tonnage and increased beneficial markets to our own manufactures."

The suggestions of the last report on the paper currency of the country are substantially reported, and the withdrawal of the small-note currency urged as the best means of approximating a metallic medium. The remedy he leaves to the wisdom of Congress or the States, by federal legislation or an amendment to the Constitution.

The Secretary, after reviewing the relative advantages of and drawbacks to the present system of levying duties by *ad valorem*, in contrast with the former system of *specific valuations*, recommends the continuance of the former as having the sanction of ten years' experience, and being familiarized to the practice of the Department and the experts of the Custom-House.

The returns of 1854, of American Securities held abroad, have been revised, and after assuming that pending the Russian War, the amount of Foreign investments in American stocks were not increased, the Secretary states that $1,407,513,684 is invested in the capital and debts of the United States, the separate States, 112 cities and towns, 347 counties, 985 banks, 75 insurance companies, 369 railroads, 16 canals and 15 miscellaneous corporations, from which he has returns, and that of this amount $203,[illegible],067 is held by foreigners.

For the thirty-two years of the Government, from 1825 to 1856 inclusive, the cost of building, fitting and repairing Custom-Houses amounts to $8,116,367; revenue cutters, $7,[illegible],045, and collection and other expenses attending the revenue service, $45,[illegible],168. The two last sums make $53,[illegible] as the expense of collecting $1,[illegible], or 5¼ per cent. of the public revenue.

The losses to the various Departments of the Government by failures and defalcations now stand $[illegible], from the foundation of the Government, of which $[illegible] is hopelessly lost by the death of the parties, without leaving any effects. The outstanding claims altogether are equal to about 1¼ per cent. on $1,[illegible] received into the Public Treasury, or ¾ of one per cent. on the receipts and expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures during the past fiscal year amounted to $146,[illegible], and were received, transferred and paid at and from different points, at a net profit in the operations of the Independent Treasury of $41,978. That is, the charges for transferring money were $12,946, and the premium on treasury drafts $54,924.

The Secretary again calls the attention of Congress to his suggestions of last year, on the revision of the laws for the regulation and collection of the revenue, pursuant to a resolution of the House. He has added *some further amendments on the subject, and reports* that the proper enforcement of the various acts from the commencement of the Government demands a general act of revision.

Some further regulations are suggested in regard to the administration of the Trust Funds held in the Department—Indian and Smithsonian—part of which are invested in the non-dividend-paying Stocks of some of the *States and of Corporations under State* laws, the loss on which, the Secretary suggests, had best be made at once, as the Government is held responsible for the principal and interest. He doubts the propriety of the Federal Government standing in the relation of creditor to any of the individual States which have failed in the payment of the interest on their bonds.

The Duel Which Did Not Take Place—Post-Office Delinquencies.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The supposition that a duel was on the tapis has proved correct. CHARLES IRVING, of the Lynchburg *Republican*, it appears, took exceptions to an article in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, written by Mr. BAGBY, of Lynchburg, and sent him a challenge. The parties came to Washington this morning and proceeded to Bladensburg. Mr. IRVING was accompanied by Messrs. PRYOR, BOCOCK and [illegible], and Mr. BAGBY by Messrs. W. G. COSBY and W. L. BLANCHARD. On the arrival upon the ground of the parties the matter was amicably and honorably adjusted without a shot.

It is represented to the Post-Office Department that in many of the Post-Offices, particularly at the South, public documents are allowed to remain for weeks and months, without being dispatched or delivered according to their address. Accordingly the Postmaster-General has issued stringent instructions on the subject, and such delinquency on the part of any Postmaster, when reported to the Department, will be considered good cause for removal.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The President laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TEXAS DEBT.

Mr. RUSK presented resolutions by the Legislature of Texas, in favor of a repeal of the recent act of Congress relative to the public debt of the late Republic of Texas. On motion of Mr. RUSK, a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of the claims against the late Republic of Texas, provided for by the act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1855, has not yet been presented for payment.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR CLAYTON.

Mr. BAYARD announced, in an appropriate and feeling manner, the death of his late colleague, Mr. CLAYTON.

Messrs. CRITTENDEN, CASS and SEWARD severally spoke in terms of eulogy of the deceased; alluding to his eminent public services, and as one of the remaining few who, for the last quarter of a century, have controlled the deliberations of the country.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The subject of Mr. WHITFIELD's admission, as Delegate from Kansas, was considered.

The question pending was on Mr. GROW's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to let Mr. WHITFIELD be sworn as Delegate from Kansas; and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made an unsuccessful motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and Mr. COBB, of Georgia, failed to obtain unanimous consent to draw for the choice of seats.

The friends of Mr. WHITFIELD made various motions which were negatively decided, by yea and nay votes, with a view to postponing action on Mr. WHITFIELD's case till next week.

MR. CLAYTON'S DEATH.

These proceedings were interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. CLAYTON,—Mr. CULLEN pronouncing a panegyric, and submitting resolutions, which were adopted, in honor of the memory of the deceased, and to pay the customary respects. Adjourned.

Number of American Seamen Registered in the United States.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting from the Superintendent of Statistics an abstract of the returns of American Seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1856, was communicated to both Houses of Congress to-day; from which is extracted the following statement, exhibiting the number of American Seamen registered in the United States during the last seventeen years, from Oct. 1, 1839, to Oct. 1, 1856, distinguishing the native from the naturalized:

Years Ending—	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1840	7,951	140	8,091
Sept. 30, 1841	9,015	148	9,163
Sept. 30, 1842	7,738	160	7,898
Sept. 30, 1843	7,084	92	7,176
Sept. 30, 1844	8,220	147	8,367
Sept. 30, 1845	8,450	129	8,579
Sept. 30, 1846	8,018	105	8,123
Sept. 30, 1847	6,867	122	6,989
Sept. 30, 1848	8,159	92	8,251
Sept. 30, 1849	9,843	241	10,084
Sept. 30, 1850	8,998	193	9,191
Sept. 30, 1851	8,565	171	8,736
Sept. 30, 1852	9,863	286	10,149
Sept. 30, 1853	9,010	258	9,268
Sept. 30, 1854	8,617	302	8,919
Sept. 30, 1855	9,386	300	9,686
Sept. 30, 1856	7,859	257	8,116

The Privateering Question.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The following letter was transmitted with the papers accompanying the President's Message:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF RUSSIA,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1856.

To Hon. Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

The Undersigned, *Chargé d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honor, in compliance with the order of his Government, of addressing the following communication to Hon. Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States:

The attention of the Emperor has in an eminent degree dwelt on the proposition by which the United States answered the invitation which had been extended to them to accede to the declaration of the 16th of April. His Majesty entirely concurs in the views of the Government of the United States, which Hon. Mr. MARCY has laid down in his equally lucid and temperate note of 28th of July. The proposition of the Federal Government is in the opinion of his Imperial Majesty deserves so much the more to be taken into consideration, that the honorable Secretary of State argues not for the exclusive interests of the United States, but for those of the whole of mankind.

The Imperial Government would have room for self-gratulation should its concurrence contribute to the adoption of the proposition of the United States; and should all the Powers by a common resolution proclaim in the face of the world agree to apply to private property on the seas the same principles of inviolability which belligerents profess for property on land, the undersigned is accordingly instructed to notify Hon. Mr. MARCY that His Majesty the Emperor accepts, for his part, the condition under which the United States consent to the abolition of privateering, namely: that the private property of the subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall in times of war be respected by their respective naval forces as well as by those of all the powers which may join in this declaration.

The undersigned is equally instructed to declare to the Hon. Secretary of State, that should the propositions of the United States become the subjects of a collective deliberation, the vote of the Imperial Cabinet is pledged to them. The undersigned improves this opportunity to tender to Mr. MARCY the assurance of his very high consideration. STOECKEL.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

Hon. Percy Walker, of Alabama, and Phillip S. Castle, Esq., of New-York, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

No. 4. *Sebastian Willot et al.*, plaintiffs in error, v. *John F. A. Sandford*.—The cause was argued by Hon. M. Blair for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Lawrence for the defendant in error.

No. 5. *Rev. H. [illegible]*, John H. Lewis and Wife. Appeal from [illegible] United States for the [illegible] District of [illegible]. This case having been called and no counsel appearing, it was ordered to be dismissed with costs, under the 53d rule.

No. 6. The United States, appellants, vs. The brig *Burrow, Wm. Kohler*, claimant, &c.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court, on a printed argument, by Mr. Attorney-General Cushing, for the appellants.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Nos. 9 and 10—The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Charles Le Baron, and the United States, plaintiffs, vs. Geo. N. Stewart. Argued by Attorney-General Cushing for plaintiffs, and Mr. Stewart for defendants.

No. [illegible]—Land case appeals from the District Court of California, dismissed on motion of Attorney-General Cushing.

Removals and Appointments.

We hear that the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives yesterday made the following changes among the public employés under him, viz:

GEO. W. ROGERS, of Connecticut, removed, and T. F. CLARK, of Connecticut, appointed in his stead—compensation $1,500 per annum.

J. R. SWEENEY, of New-York, removed, and JOHN UPTON, of New-York, appointed in his stead—compensation $1,200 per annum.

A. J. DEAN, a house-folder, removed, and A. C. ORR, of Michigan, has been appointed in his stead—compensation $[illegible] per month.—*Washington Star.*

The Presidential Election.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Presidential Electors met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Dr. MAYO.

The Electors then balloted with the following result: Thirty-five votes were cast for JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for President, and 35 for WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. Certificates of Election were then signed, and HIRAM W. DIXON, of Columbia County, was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington. EBEN WHITE, Elector of Erie County, was selected to deliver the certificate to Judge HALL, at Buffalo; and Messrs. McMURRAY, VAN DYCK, and HELMER, to deposit the certificate in the Post-Office addressed to the President of the United States Senate.

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The thirteen Electors of Massachusetts met at 11 o'clock, to-day, and voted for JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON for the Presidential offices.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Electors of Pennsylvania met to-day and cast twenty-seven votes for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidential offices.

MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Electoral College of Connecticut met in this city to-day and cast their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON. They appointed as Messenger A. W. CLARK, Esq., of the *Courant* office in this city.

MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Electoral College of Rhode Island met at Bristol to-day and cast their four votes for JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON. HENRY HOWARD, Esq., was chosen Messenger.

Democratic Banquet at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Banquet of the Democracy in Faneuil Hall, this evening, in honor of the Presidential victory, was a joyous and interesting demonstration. The hall was finely decorated. The tables were bountifully spread, and the speeches and other exercises generally jubilant. OLIVER FROST presided. Among the speakers were Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, Collector PEASLEE, Col. J. H. GEORGE, B. F. HALLETT, and several other prominent gentlemen. The festival was kept up till a late hour.

Further Examination in the Boston Slave Case.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The examination of NEGRET and DEMENA, for alleged slave commerce, has been further postponed until Wednesday next. Mr. HALLETT, for the Government, remarked, it was his intention to make this examination in a strict manner, and although it might end in nothing, he would do all in his power to ferret out the facts of the case. He referred to the instance of the *Mary F. Smith* having left this port for the slave-traffic—the fitting-out of a vessel openly in East Boston for that trade; and he was certain that ships were fitted out from this port for Africa, and therefore it was his duty to do all in his power to stop this horrid traffic.

The New Baker Trial.

NEWBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The evidence in the Baker trial is all in and the summing up will commence to-morrow by Messrs. BRADY and FULLERTON for defence, and by Attorney-General CUSHING and District-Attorney WHITFIELD for the people. The case will go to the jury on Friday and the verdict will be announced by telegraph.

Conviction for Murder.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

JOHN CUMMINGS, indicted for the murder of CHRISTOPHER STUMPF, has been convicted, but not sentenced yet.

Lake Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SLOOP JAMES H. HOLDANE.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The new sloop *James H. Holdane*, of Greenwich, Capt. STUDWELL, bound to New-York with a cargo of produce, capsized off Captain's Island this morning, and from thence drifted to Rack Clump Reef where she went to pieces. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER MONARCH.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The Canadian steamer *Monarch*, which went ashore at Toronto in the snow storm on Saturday, is a total wreck. She was bound from Montreal for Toronto, with two hundred and forty tons of merchandise, which is also a total loss.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ARABIAN ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The brig *Arabian* sunk off Point Sauble, on Saturday, in consequence of damage sustained in the late gale. The crew were all saved. The vessel belongs to FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego.

Departure of the Niagara from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed, at noon to-day, with 50 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She took out about $424,000 in specie.

[illegible] Steamship [illegible].

[illegible], Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The steamer [illegible], from St. Johns, N. F., [illegible].

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

All the mails from New-Orleans and other points south were received this evening, but the papers contain nothing worth telegraphing.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Schooner New-York Ashore.

We learn that the schooner *New-York*, of Richmond for New-York, is ashore about four miles north of Squan Inlet. The *New-York's* cargo consists of flour and tobacco. The vessel is reported [illegible]. All hands are taken off.

Mr. Lunt's Lecture Before the New-England Society.

The third lecture of the series, now in course of delivery before the New-England Society, was read last night by Hon. GEORGE LUNT, of Boston, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The audience was not large. Mr. LUNT announced for his subject, "The Three Eras of New-England," but he wandered widely from his subject before his lecture was concluded. It would be superfluous, he said, to defend the founders of New-England. Their greatest merit had passed with them to the grave. Their great principles and noble actions [illegible] [illegible] and blossomed in the dust. [illegible]

[illegible]

Twelve Lines of Glazing in Stale Terms.

The Editor of the *American* [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioners of Emigration.

[illegible]

Number of alien passengers to Nov. 26, 1856	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number since, to Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
To same date in 1855		[illegible]

[illegible]

The whole amount of cash income brought by the passengers, is $128,665 and the average [illegible].

No business was transacted by the Board of public importance.

☞ The Fifty-second Anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society will be celebrated on 16th inst., at which time Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, will deliver an address.

☞ A quantity of flour which lay exposed on Piers Nos. 4 and 5, East River, during the storm on Tuesday night, was considerably damaged by the rain.

☞ GEORGE W. TUTTLE, the well-known proprietor of TUTTLE's Emporium in Broadway, died on Saturday last, from congestion of the lungs. Mr. TUTTLE was the inventor of the well-known Baby Jumper. He took out the patent for the invention some ten years ago, and has realized a profit in the shape of over $[illegible]. He died worth $[illegible]. He was only [illegible] years old at his death, and [illegible]. His remains have been taken to New-Haven for interment, where his parents reside.

☞ The John Barry Musketeers, comprising the young Bucks of the Fourth Ward, numbering [illegible] muskets, paraded on Tuesday, accompanied by [illegible]'s Brass Band, and shot for [illegible] valuable prizes at the River House, Harlem. JOHN BOWEN is Captain.

Nicaragua—A Card from a Colonel of the Regular Army.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The undersigned, a Colonel in the army of Nicaragua, and a companion of General WALKER in his advent to that bleeding country, begs leave to say to the public, that the long article which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES on Tuesday morning, entitled "A Reply to the official letter of Don [illegible] FERRER," Minister from Nicaragua, and signed "The Voice of Nicaragua," is essentially false in all its features and tendencies. It slanders, not only the President and Minister of that Republic, but every American associated with them in their patriotic purposes. Its web and woof are evidently furnished by treacherous and disgraced parties, and the work is done with the peculiar tact and with significant expletives which are common to the literature of mousing police reporters. Until scribblers dare sign their names to the slanders which they are pleased to fabricate against the men of Nicaragua, so that the injured may have legal or honorable remedy, in the name of Him, whose image we bear, let them hold their peace.

FRANK ANDERSON.

Mansion House, Chambers-street.

This is all very well, Col. ANDERSON. But we doubt whether it will be considered very conclusive. What the public wants is not your assertion, nor that of any other man, whether he signs his name or not,—but *facts*. Our correspondent gave facts, sustaining them in some cases by documentary and in others by circumstantial evidence. If you can refute these facts, do so. If not, your protest and denunciation will only confirm the public in believing them true.

A Temperance View of the Question of Prohibition.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 3.

The great practical question is this: Suppose an effective Prohibitory law enacted, and fully upheld by the Courts, is there the requisite virtue and devotedness in the people of our State to sustain and enforce that act? If there is, let us renew the fight; for we can in time obviate the Judges' cavils, or fill their places with better men. And we have no doubt at all that if the question of Prohibition or License were to be submitted to a direct vote of the people, Prohibition would receive a large majority—provided, of course it were morally certain that voting Prohibition would insure Prohibition—not a semblance of it, but the actuality. But if a Prohibitory act is to be a dead letter on the statute-book—if Democratic Temperance men are to stand by and chuckle to see such demagogues as SEYMOUR and PARKER make party and personal capital among rumsellers and tipplers by claiming Free Rum as an eminently Democratic dogma—if such Temperance Apostles as DELAVAN and WILDER are to vote against Judges known to favor Prohibition, electing such as will condemn and subvert it—then we must be counted out in any *future computation of* those who urge the reënactment of Prohibition. The Republican Prohibitionists are not able alone to sustain it; *if they are to be deserted in the future as they have been in the past, then it is every way advisable that no further attempt to enact Prohibition should be made. If the effect of an earnest effort for Prohibition is to be the distraction and prostration of the Republican Party, without securing the end aimed at, then we prefer to wait awhile before making such effort.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1856.

SIR: In obedience to an act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, the following report is submitted:

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1855, ... $18,931,976 01

The actual receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1856, viz.: the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1855, as stated in my former report: ... [illegible]

The actual receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1856, were, for the

1st quarter	From customs	$17,085,826 35
	From lands	2,355,738 87
	Miscellaneous and incidental	332,495 98
Total		$19,774,400 1?
2d quarter	From customs	$13,424,?36 ??
	From lands	2,375,?63 ??
	Miscellaneous and incidental	195,340 ??
Total		$16,993,746 ??
3d quarter	From customs	$16,?87,114 01
	From lands	1,480,073 04
	Miscellaneous and incidental	180,113 ??
Total		$18,?47,300 ??
4th quarter	From customs	$16,???,473 64
	From lands	1,637,?74 00
	Miscellaneous and incidental	2??,?84 52
Total		$18,902,??4 ??
		$73,918,141 46
Balance in the treasury 1st July, 1855		18,931,976 01
Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856		$92,850,117 47

The receipts from customs were	$64,022,863 50
The receipts from lands were	8,917,644 93
Miscellaneous and incidental	977,633 03
Total	$73,918,141 46

The actual expenditures of the year were as follow:

1st quarter	$16,594,116 ??
2d quarter	16,560,880 24
3d quarter	16,993,674 36
4th quarter	23,780,721 3?
Total	$73,948,792 02

The expenditures were divided as follow:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$26,???,??? ??
Interior, pensions and Indians	3,872,??? 64
War	16,948,196 ??
Navy	14,077,047 13
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	12,776,390 33
	$73,948,792 02

Balance in the treasury 1st July, 1856, as appears in detail, per statement No. 1 ... $19,901,325 45

In my last report the estimated receipts into the treasury, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, were as follows:

From customs	$64,000,000 00
From lands	7,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	500,000 00
Total	$71,500,000 00
To this add the estimated balance in the treasury, July 1, 1856	15,623,863 36
Total	$87,123,863 36

This gave $87,123,863 36 for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857.

The estimated expenditures for said year were as follow:

Balance of former appropriations to be expended during the year	$16,896,680 99
Permanent and indefinite appropriations to be expended during the year	7,639,810 14
Appropriations asked for	45,114,765 45
Total	$69,651,256 58

Making the estimated expenditures $69,651,256 58, less $12,500,000 not expected to be called for during the year, and leaving an estimated balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, 1857, of $29,972,497 78, without any estimate for the redemption of the public debt.

The actual receipts into the treasury, for the 1st quarter of said year, viz.: the quarter ending the 30th September, 1856, have been as follow:

From customs	$20,677,740 40
From lands	962,330 39
Miscellaneous	285,310 57
Total	$21,925,381 36

Making the actual receipts for the first, and the receipts for the remaining three quarters, as estimated:

2d quarter	17,224,290 47
3d quarter	16,902,536 87
4th quarter	16,902,536 87
	72,955,310 57
And, with the actual balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1856, of	19,901,325 45
Making an aggregate	$92,856,636 02

for the service of the fiscal year 1857.

The actual expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1857, viz.: the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1856, being	$18,675,112 21
The estimated expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the year, are set down as follow:	
In the second quarter	18,000,000 00
In the third quarter	17,168,178 76
In the fourth quarter	16,668,121 24
Making the actual expenditures for the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures, for the remaining three-quarters	70,511,412 21
Which leaves an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of June, 1857, of	$22,345,222 81

For the actual receipts and expenditures of the first quarter of the year, viz: the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1856, see statement No. 2.

The actual expenditures of the first quarter, exhibit the sum of $907,096 66 expended in the redemption of the public debt, and in payment of interest and premium. A like amount is included in the estimates for the expenditure of each of the remaining three quarters.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, are estimated, as follow:

From customs	$66,000,000 00
From lands	6,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	955,310 57
Total	$72,955,310 57
To which add the estimated balance in the Treasury 30th June, 1857	22,345,222 81
Making the sum of	$95,300,533 38

for the service of the fiscal year, 1858.

The expenditures are estimated, as follow:

Balance of former appropriations, to be expended this year	$15,336,464 60
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	7,498,510 14
Appropriations asked for	48,469,848 02
Total	$71,304,822 76
Less the amount that may not be expended during the year, estimated at	20,000,000 00
Would leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1858, of	43,995,710 62

The public debt, on the 4th of March, 1853, amounted to the sum of $69,129,937 17, and was subsequently increased to liquidate the debt of Texas, by the sum of $3,750,000, which gives the public debt at $72,879,937 17. It has since been reduced, up to the 15th day of November, 1856, the date of the Register's last report, to the sum of $30,963,909 64. See Statement No. 3. In making this reduction, the sum of $45,916,027 53 has been paid for the principal thereof, and $4,958,388 81, for premium on portions of it redeemed before maturity, saving the sum of $[illegible] by paying in advance, and leaving the public debt, on the 15th day of November, 1856, $30,963,909 64, as per statement No. 3, parts 1 and 2.

In addition to the public debt, as above stated, there is due under treaties with various Indian tribes, payable on time, the sum of $21,086,501 [illegible] as per statement No. 4 of this report. The debt, as it becomes payable, constitutes an item of annual expenditure, and is estimated for, by the Interior Department. It is an incident, growing out of the extinction of the Indian possessory title, to the public lands, and is a charge on the annual sales. Besides this debt, the United States have invested money in stocks, for several of the tribes, to the amount of $3,511,634 06, and held the principal of the Smithsonian fund, amounting to $515,169, under the act of the 7th of July, 1838, in stocks for that institution, as per Statement No. 5. The United States having made these investments for the Indians, and of the Smithsonian fund, annually provide for the payment of the interest, which interest is or is not received on the stocks. The arrearages of the interest appear, in the tables, to the amount of $136,[illegible] 74 on the stocks held for the Indians, and $[illegible] on the stocks of the Smithsonian fund. Statement No. 6 gives the balances of appropriations of trust or special funds, on the books of the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year 1856. Statement No. 7 gives the stocks belonging to the United States, in the Dismal Swamp, Chesapeake and Delaware, Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Portland Canals.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1856, with the actual receipts of the first quarter, and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1855, were $[illegible] ...

The customs, actual and estimated, were $[illegible], and the receipts $64,022,863 50.

The lands, actual and estimated, were $8,[illegible], and the receipts $8,917,644 93.

Miscellaneous, actual and estimated, were $833,[illegible], and the receipts $977,633 03.

The estimated expenditures, for the fiscal year 1856, were $71,226,846 91, and the actual expenditures $72,948,792 02, being $1,721,945 11, in excess of the estimates.

It will be seen, from an examination of Statement No. 1, that the sum of $12,776,390 33 was expended during the year, in payment of interest, premiums and redemption of the public debt, making the expenditure upon all other objects, $60,[illegible]; the estimated expenditure for interest, premium and redemption of the public debt, being $10,301,000 71, and the payments $2,475,389 [illegible] more than the estimate, making the expenditures upon other objects, less than estimated.

The actual receipts from customs into the treasury, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1857, viz: the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1856, have been $20,677,740 40, being $3,[illegible] more than the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The same causes that operated to increase the revenue from customs during the last year, may be expected to influence, in the same way, the receipts of the succeeding three quarters, but probably not to the same extent. The estimate of receipts from customs has, therefore, been advanced to $66,000,000. The receipts from lands, for the same first quarter of the fiscal year 1857, have been $962,330 39, being $1,443,[illegible] less than the receipts of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The large tracts of land withdrawn from market for railroads, under acts of the last session, and the lands which will be entered under the land warrants, issued and being issued, are calculated to reduce the receipts from lands from what they were in the corresponding three quarters of last year, on which account the estimate from lands has been reduced to $6,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources have been put at $955,310 57, as per estimate.

The advance in the estimate of receipts from customs is made with the knowledge of the large duty-paying imports already in warehouse, and under the expectation that the demand for provisions abroad, at remunerating prices, will not be equal to that of last year; also, of the pressure in the European money market, and the great demand for our cotton and tobacco, with the abundance of money in this country, increased by the payment of the Texas debt and the California war bonds; also, the failure of the sugar crop of Louisiana, acting in favor of increased sugar importation and at an advanced price. The ability of the people of the United States to purchase and pay, not only for necessaries but for superfluities, may be relied upon, for the consumption of duty-paying merchandise, to an extent sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures and allow the continued redemption of the public debt as fast as the holders of the stock shall be willing to accept the principal and interest with a reasonable premium.

Statement No. 11 gives, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, the domestic and foreign merchandise exported, at $326,964,918, and our imports, in the same time, at $314,639,942, making the exports $12,325,06? in excess of the imports. The continued increase of our population, and of imports and exports, with that of our agricultural, manufacturing and mining wealth, and our facilities for internal and external commerce, as exhibited by the combined tables of this report, encourage me, again, to recommend a modification of the Tariff of 1846, and a reduction of the revenue from customs. It is assumed as a fact, beyond question, that a tariff on imports is a tax, and that tax is paid by the consumer of the imports, and that it is undeniable, that no tax should be imposed or continued, not required for an economical administration of the Government, allowing for the fulfillment of all its duties, present and prospective; and that the collection of a greater revenue is a wrong against the people, who pay the tax, and imparts to the agents who administer the Government a tendency to undue power, waste and extravagance. * * * *

At the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, the House, on the 12th of August, 1856, passed resolutions from A No. 1 to A No. 16, inclusive, and A No. 17, on the motion of a member. They accompany this report, and call for information and suggestions as specified in the resolutions.

THE PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION OF WOOL.

The statistics upon the production and importation of wool, and manufactures of wool, have been prepared with care, in order to place the questions connected with the production and importation of wool and manufactures of wool involved in the proposition to admit wool as a raw material free of duty, fully and fairly before Congress. It will be seen that in 1840, according to the census of that year, we manufactured woolen goods to the value of $20,696,999, and that in addition, we imported manufactures of wool to the value of $8,652,785; making our consumption of the manufactures of wool $29,349,784, and the consumption of $1 71 94-100 for each person then in the United States. The census of 1840 does not give the number of factories devoted to, nor the capital employed in, the manufacture of wool. The census of 1850 shows there were 1,559 factories in the United States, with $28,118,650 of capital, devoted to the manufacture of wool, with the particular States in which the factories were situated; also, that the manufactures of wool amounted to $43,207,545, and we imported manufactures of wool to the value of $16,976,575, making our consumption of manufactures of wool $60,184,120, and the consumption of $2 59½ for each person in the United States. If we estimate the increased value of our woolen manufactures since 1850, at the ratio of the increase between 1840 and 1850, it gives our manufactures of wool at $56,406,786 for the year 1855; and we find the value of our importations of manufactures of wool, for the year 1855, $23,297,384, making our consumption $79,704,170, and $2 93 18-100 as the consumption of each person then in the United States. These tables also show, at the periods of 1840, 1850 and 1855, the value of the wool produced in the United States, and also the value of wool imported into the United States, at the same periods, less the exports of wool. They also show the value of the wool in the imported manufactures of wool at each of those periods, estimating the value of the wool at one-third of the value of the imports, and exhibit the value of the wool consumed by each person in 1840 at 71 26-100 cents; and in 1850, at 75 18-100 cents; and in 1855, at 93 19-100 cents; and that we consumed, in 1840, $3,704,092 more than we produced, and in 1850, $7,317,771; and in 1855, $9,678,690. There are no data from which to exhibit the number of factories, nor the amount of capital employed in the manufacture of wool in 1855, nor the character of the goods manufactured; but it is represented that all our factories heretofore engaged in the manufacture of broadcloths and the finer woolen fabrics, have been forced to abandon that description of manufacture, and yield our markets for those articles to the foreign manufacturer. These tables show, that in 1855 we consumed $23,297,384 of the manufactures of wool more than we manufactured, and that we consumed $9,678,690 of wool more than we produced, estimating the wool in the manufactured article at one-third of the value. Now we import $1,940,697 of wool for our manufacturers, who pay a duty of 30 per cent. upon it; and we import $23,297,384 of the manufactures of wool, on which we pay different rates of duty, viz.: 30 per cent. on part, 25 per cent. on part, and 20 per cent on part: whilst with wool free of duty in other manufacturing countries, the duty operates a discrimination against the labor and capital of our own people. This is peculiarly the case, as to the coarser fabrics which we admit at a less duty than we impose upon wool.

The climate of the United States is such that manufactures of wool are used in Winter and Summer in some of the States, and in the Winter months in all; and the finer fabrics are used in all. It is an article for clothing and other uses that our climate and our habits do not permit us to dispense with, and which our people can and will manufacture for themselves, if our tariff laws are arranged so as not to discriminate against them and in favor of other manufacturing nations.

When we first imposed a tax on foreign wool, Great Britain and other manufacturing nations taxed it also, and as high as we taxed it. We discriminated in the tax upon the manufactures of wool, imposing a higher tax upon the finer fabrics; whereupon Great Britain and other manufacturing nations repealed their tax on wool, and secured to their manufacturers the advantage of obtaining the raw material free of duty. This advantage over us they will continue to enjoy as long as our tax is continued. The reasons why they admit wool free are to be found in the fact that they manufacture more than they produce, and it is necessary they should be able to sell cheap, in order to enter advantageously the markets of the world; and it may be, also, so secure the market of the United States, to the suppression of manufacturing in this country. We also manufacture more wool than we produce, and consume more manufactures of wool than we manufacture, and continue our tax on wool. The duty on wool was imposed to promote its production in the United States, and was expected to enhance the price. *It has failed to secure the object for which it was imposed.* The production has not kept pace with our population and consumption of woolen manufactures, and although the prices have been fair, they have not been such as to make wool-growing as profitable a pursuit as many others in the country. In the trial of ten years under the tariff of 1846, there is no greater production of wool, in proportion to the population, than there was prior to that time. It is said we do not produce the inferior-priced wools, costing twenty cents per pound, or less; nor the higher-priced wools, costing fifty cents or more to the pound, and that it is the lower and higher-priced wools that we import for our manufactures, and that the duty has no effect and does not enhance the price of the wool that we produce. In consequence of which we are undersold in our own markets, in both the finer and coarser fabrics, and that the repeal of the tariff on low and the higher-priced wools would not affect the price of the wool we produce, and would enable our manufacturers to use more of our wool by judicious mixture with foreign wool, and give them a fairer competition for the home market, and induce the manufacture of the finer fabrics in this country. There would be difficulty in the execution of such a tariff, because it would be the interest of the importer to put the foreign value of his wool, above the fifty or below the twenty cents, to obtain free entry. It is believed these causes will render the tax uncertain and unpopular, and make free trade in wool more desirable and more beneficial, to the wool-grower as well as the manufacturer. In Great Britain, the tax on the foreign wool, when it was as much as sixpence on the pound, did not enhance the price of the English wool, though it had been imposed and continued to encourage the [illegible] ... The English [illegible] ... the price [illegible] ... duty was repealed, than it had for years before, and has continued to range higher since. It is confidently believed it would be so in this country, if the duty on the importation of wool was repealed, thereby giving our manufacturers wool, on the same terms the foreign manufacturers obtain theirs, viz: by purchase in the open markets in the world, and that they would be encouraged to increase and extend their business, in order to enjoy the benefit of the home market for their goods, the consequence of which would be, a constant and greater home demand, at higher and better prices.

The ratio at which our population is increasing, will render necessary a continued increase, in the manufactures of wool required for consumption. The importance of a home-supply, of this useful and indispensable article of clothing, calls for the most careful investigation of the effects of our laws, and a prompt remedy by their repeal, wherever they shall be found prejudicial, to a constant and cheap supply, from the capital and labor of our own people.

In 1790, but little manufacturing was done in the country, as a distinct business. Nearly all that was done was in private families, for

In 1790 but little manufacturing was done in the country, as a distinct business. Nearly all that was done was in private families for domestic use. Now manufacturing is a separate pursuit and immense capital is employed in its various branches. In 1840 the value of our manufactures was returned in the census of that year at $483,278,215, and in 1850 they were returned in the census of that year at $1,055,595,899. The ratio of increase makes our manufactures for 1855 $1,391,051,398. In this result we recognize the fact that we have become a great manufacturing people, and the tables accompanying this report prove we are likewise a great agricultural and commercial people. An impulse, in accordance with the national sentiment, was given to manufacturing by the imposition of duties on imports in our first revenue laws, and the impulse was increased, from time to time, by the imposition of additional duties. At first we manufactured the coarser and more bulky articles required by our population; gradually we have extended our operations to a great variety of articles, and to some requiring much skill in the execution, and now our manufacturers are in possession of the home market, in a great variety of articles. In 1790, our planters raised no cotton for exportation; now it is the great crop of our planting States, and they furnish it as a raw material to the manufacturing States, as well as to foreign nations; and now we manufacture the coarser cotton goods for the consumption of our entire population, and export near $7,000,000 annually to foreign countries. Our manufacture of cotton in 1840 was $46,350,453, in 1850, $61,869,184, and the same ratio of increase in 1855 would give $70,964,719.

The history of the rise and progress of our manufactures, as given in the tables of this report, together with that of the growth of cotton and other productions, is suggestive of all that is required to extend our cotton manufactures, to that of the finer fabrics, and to the enlargement of the home and foreign market, for our cotton and cottons, and, indeed, for all branches of our manufacturing and agricultural productions. Allow the incidental protection of a revenue tariff, and place our manufactures and productions upon the same beneficial footing that foreign manufacturers and producers enjoy, in our own and foreign countries, by taking off the duty we now impose on the raw material, and give them fair and equal competition, for the home and foreign markets, and we may safely leave all the rest, to the skill and enterprise of our people.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron and steel being articles of general use, in all our States and territories, and necessary in the prosecution of all industrial pursuits, the annual consumption and the annual home production and import, become a matter of solicitude with many, and of interest to all. It appears from the census of 1840, that we produced and manufactured iron and steel, that year, to the amount of $29,909,162, and that we imported iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel, to the amount of $7,038,739, and exported iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel, to the amount of $1,104,455, leaving for consumption $35,893,446; and from the census of 1850, that we produced and manufactured iron and steel, that year, to the amount of $60,485,655, and that we imported iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel, to the amount of $17,524,459, and exported iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel, to the amount of $1,011,320; leaving for the consumption of the year, $76,998,794. The same ratio of increase in the production and manufacture of iron and steel from 1850 to 1855, that is found to exist between the years 1840 and 1850, gives the production and manufactures of iron and steel for 1855 at $78,404,538. To this add $23,945,274, for the amount of the imports of iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel, for the year 1855, first deducting the export of those articles, and there is iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel, to the amount of $98,598,540, for the consumption of the year. The estimate of $78,404,538 for the year 1855 is, no doubt, some ten or fifteen millions less than the production.

A comparison of the population of 1840 with the production and manufacture, import, export and consumption of iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel, and the like comparison of the population of 1850, with the production and manufacture, import, export and consumption of those articles in 1850, extended by estimate for the production and manufacture in 1855, and by the import and export and amount left for consumption of that year, places the subject fairly before us, in connection with our past and future supplies and future wants. The table of prices at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the last seventeen years, furnishes the fluctuations in the prices of bar iron, and a criterion for the value of the other descriptions, and proves that this indispensable article, like all others, obeys the laws of demand and supply, in affecting the profits of the producer and manufacturer, operating favorably or unfavorably, upon the amount prepared for general use.

We have in the United States more iron ore and more coal, with the usual fluxes, in convenient connection and of cheaper access, than all the other civilized nations of the world, and have the necessary capital, skill and labor to produce all the iron and steel, required for our consumption, for centuries to come, and also to enable us to supply the markets of other countries, in fair competition, with the iron and steel of other nations. These tables show that our production of iron and steel, and manufactures of iron and steel, was greater, in proportion to population, in 1850, than it was in 1840, and that it was greater in 1855 than it was in 1850, giving us the right to assume that, influenced by the same causes, it will be greater in 1860 than it now is, and in time will be sufficient for our own consumption and then give us a surplus for export. But taking into consideration our present population, and accumulated capital, with the amount of capital annually drawn from other countries, in the course of emigration, and the great cost of carriage, to the interior of our country, with the late improvements, in the modes of production and manufacture of iron and steel, it would not be rash to expect a full supply for our own consumption, between this and the returns of the census of 1870.

The tax upon iron and steel, and the manufactures thereof, because of their general use, in all sections and in all industrial pursuits, has been considered as equitable and fair a tax, as it was possible to impose upon the country; consequently no material change has been contemplated or recommended; but if continued at present rates, it is not supposed the same amount of revenue will continue to be derived from it, even should the use of iron, as no doubt it will, be extended to many other purposes, and be consumed in much greater quantities. In commercial intercourse with other nations, based upon equivalent exchanges, as it must always be, if profitable and continuous, we may look forward to the time when we shall produce, within our own limits, all articles that are essential to national defence, and the use and comfort of our own people; and of these there is none more necessary to the defence of the country and the use and comfort of the people, and of which we have better means of producing in the country, than iron and steel, and the manufactures of iron and steel. Yet the production should not be stimulated, by unequal and unjust taxation, nor the period of an abundant supply, from our mines and factories, retarded by impolitic legislation. The home production, of iron and manufactures of iron and steel, is on the increase. The tables prove the production and manufacture of these articles have increased with our increased population, and that we import less, in proportion to our population and consumption, that formerly.

Under a conviction that we were collecting, under the existing tariff, more revenue than a present economical administration of the Government, and a wise and prudent outlay for the future, made necessary or called for, and also under the conviction that an overflowing treasury would induce wasteful and extravagant expenditures, a modification of the tariff of 1846, and a reduction of the revenue from customs, was suggested in my first report on the finances, and renewed in both my subsequent reports, and is now again reported, with, if possible, a firmer conviction of its necessity and propriety, and for the same reasons, and others that could be named.

The suggested reduction of the revenue was, by an enlargement of the free list, so as to admit some articles of consumption, and the raw materials used by our manufacturers, to free entry, and lessening the duty on other imports. It was thought that the duties from customs could well be reduced to some forty-eight or fifty millions of dollars, and leave an ample sum for all the wants and requirements of the Government, including the redemption of the public debt, as it should become due. It seemed to me that good policy required the raw material used in our manufactures to be exempt from duty, and our manufacturers placed on an equality with those of Great Britain and other manufacturing nations, who admit the raw material to free entry. A tax upon the raw material is calculated to increase the cost of the production, by the profits of the importer on the tax on the raw material, and the profits of the manufacturer on his outlay for that tax, and the importer's profit thereon, and of the merchant, through whom it passes to the consumer, interfering with the manufacturers' enjoyment of both the home and the foreign market, on the same advantageous terms of the manufacturer of other nations, who obtains the raw material free of duty. A single example illustrates the case: Great Britain admits wool, a raw material, free of duty, and the United States impose upon it a duty of 30 per cent. This enables the English manufacturer to interfere with the American manufacturer, in the American markets, and to exclude him from the foreign market. It does more: it surrenders the markets of the countries producing the raw material, to the nations who take it, free of duty. Our manufacturing and commercial States enjoy the [illegible] our planting and provision States, because there exists no [illegible] nations; but our manufacturing, commercial and provision States, do not enjoy the markets of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, nor of other nations inhabiting the shores of the Pacific, because these nations do not manufacture, and have but little else for commercial exchange than the raw material, which we tax, and other nations take, free of duty, in exchange for manufactures and other productions; and, although we are more favorably situated for commercial intercourse with them, we yield the trade to the European nations. Had the suggestion for the admission of the raw material—the productions of those countries—free of duty, received a favorable consideration at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress, we would have been importing the raw material, the production of those countries, in our ships, and those countries would have been taking from us, in exchange, the productions of all sections of the Union. With prejudices and antipathies lessening, we would soon have become bound to them, and they to us, in the strong and enduring ligaments of mutual and beneficial commerce. Additional employment would have been secured to our tonnage, and additional markets for our manufactures of cotton and other products.—Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and other nations on the shores of the Pacific, would have been learning to confide in us, and we would have had an increased interest in the stability and prosperity of their Governments. *The enlargement of the free list, and the admission of the raw material*, is suggested, as the best and surest mode of giving increased beneficial employment to our tonnage, and increased beneficial markets for our manufactures and other products, and of cultivating amity and friendship with our Southern neighbors, and also the best mode of promoting our own prosperity next after the mutual free trade we enjoy with each other. Mutual beneficial commerce is all that is required to establish, with these nations lasting relations of peace and friendship, and remove from their minds all apprehension from our expansion. We should seek commerce, and not dominion. When they shall know and feel that commerce alone is our object, and that it is as beneficial to them as to us, we shall win their confidence, and our friendship will be lasting.

COIN AND BANKING OPERATIONS.

It will be seen that the total gold and silver coinage of the United States Mint, from 1793, when the Mint was established, to 30th September, 1856, has been $549,341,914 14, and that the entire import, from 1820, when the account was first kept, has been $393,506,749, and the export $426,587,854—there being no account of the imports and exports prior to 1820.

It is not deemed possible for an agricultural, manufacturing and commercial nation to prevent the export of gold and silver, because, in commercial transactions, gold and silver, besides being a measure of value, constitute articles of commerce, and must obey the laws of demand and supply. The export may be restrained by having gold and silver currency of a fixed value, and allowing the circulation of no bank notes, or no bank notes not convertible into gold and silver, on demand, and a foreign commerce that calls for larger exports of other articles than the wants of our citizens make it necessary to import; but while gold and silver continue products of our mines, and remain articles of commerce, internal and external, requiring equivalent exchanges, the export and import of gold and silver will continue, and should be no cause of alarm. The desideratum of a sufficient uniform currency, of a fixed value, in all the States and Territories, is all that is required so far as currency is concerned, to secure a sound and healthy foreign and internal trade. A currency partly composed of bank notes has a liability, to some extent a tendency, to excess, against which convertibility into gold and silver on demand is no security; nor is the confining discounts to notes and bills representing real transactions a security, and never will be, while there is such a thing as over-trading and over-production; and for the same reason, a pure metallic currency would not constitute a perfect security against a diminished or redundant supply. Coin vanishes under the influence of wars or apprehended wars; internal revolutions and strifes; political alarms and apprehended political changes; a deficiency in the grain crops, requiring large importations from other countries; the explosion of mercantile speculations; and a continued unfavorable course of foreign trade.

The establishment of a pure metallic currency would require the withdrawal of the corporate authority given by State charters to 1,398 banks, to issue and circulate bank notes as money, and the consequent withdrawal of $195,000,000 now circulated by them. Congress has no power to act upon the charters granted by the States, and the States may be without power, during the continuance of the charters, and certainly would not agree to make a surrender of the power to Congress; therefore, a pure metallic currency may be set down as impracticable under our Constitution and our laws, to say nothing of the sentiment of our people. Statement No. 32 gives, as expected, an increase in the number of chartered banks in the United States, and an increase in the capital employed in them. They constitute commercial agencies, with $344,000,000 of capital. They maintain a circulation of nearly $200,000,000 of bank notes, and afford such valuable facilities to all branches of our industry as to make it undesirable now to dispense with them. Their circulation may be so regulated as to give it practical uniformity and stability by *withdrawing their smaller denominations of notes*, and allowing the gold and silver coinage to take their place. The bank reports do not give the several denominations of notes, and amount of each in circulation, but leave it to an estimate of those of $5 and under, which may be set down at one-fourth of the whole, or $50,000,000.

In 1844, before the gold mines of California were discovered, the amount of gold and silver in the country was estimated at $100,000,000. The imports, and the receipts of bullion at the Mint from our mines, after deducting the exports, up to the 30th September, 1856, have added at least $150,000,000 to the amount of gold and silver in the country, without taking into consideration the amount brought in by emigrants and returning travelers, nor the amount carried out by travelers and merchants, not entered at the Custom-House, nor the amount used in our manufactures or employed in the arts. The Superintendent of the Mint estimates the gold and silver remaining in the country at $200,000,000, on the data stated in his communication accompanying this report; and the Department at $250,000,000, upon the data and for the reasons stated in my last report. But whether it be the one or the other, there has been added to the gold and silver from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 since the working of the mines in California. This affords satisfactory proof that the $50,000,000 of small-note circulation, could be supplied from our own mines, in the course of three or four years, without deranging our currency, or oppressing any branch of productive industry. The only difference would be the supply of a home demand, instead of a foreign demand, and the consumption of a less amount of foreign merchandise. This, a healthy operation of trade would soon accomplish. It remains to inquire in what manner provision can be made to have the small-note circulation withdrawn and prohibited. In some of the States there are no chartered banks, and other of the States have not authorized the issue of small notes; while others, under a conviction of the ill-effect upon the currency, and upon their productive interest, have prohibited their issue and caused their withdrawal. This is the result of a correct and corrected public sentiment, and may be expected, sooner or later, to extend itself to the other States, and thus accomplish the entire withdrawal of small notes, and the substitution of gold and silver in their stead, for all the small daily transactions, including the payment of wages. This may not be accomplished for years; but justice to those compelled to use small notes, and to those States that have not used, or have prohibited their use, in connection with the losses, a failure to redeem them on demand always inflicts upon labor, or such a use of them, as to render presentation for payment impracticable, and the infliction of a like loss may well induce an amendment of the Constitution, giving Congress authority to prohibit and restrain their use, and induce such an amendment to be called for by the States that have not used, or have ceased to use them. At present, an attempt to prohibit and restrain the issue and circulation of small notes, by a resort to taxation, or by applying bankrupt laws to these corporations, would be premature. In my former reports, the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress, with a view to the full consideration of the evil and danger to our currency from their continued use, under the hope that Congress, or the States authorizing their issue, would take action to extend the restriction and make it general.

If the small notes are withdrawn and prohibited, it is believed the operations of the Treasury, in the collection and disbursement of the national revenue, would be as salutary a restraint upon the banks and upon commercial transactions as could be interposed, and all-sufficient to secure as sound, healthy, and uniform a currency, as it is practicable to have.

An examination of the bank reports shows that the profits of banking, in the great cities and commercial centers arise, principally, from the use of the large deposits kept by merchants and capitalists in their vaults, while the profits of banks, in the rural districts, arise, principally, from the substitution of their notes for money, viz.: from circulation. The banks with large deposits, in prosperous times, rely that the loss from withdrawals, will be supplied by other deposites; and the banks of circulation, that the new issues on loans and discounts, will give the means for the redemption of returning notes. It requires the same character of prudence and foresight, to be able to pay deposits, and to be able to pay returning notes. The new feature in banking, presented in the last bank report, showing the extent of capital employed in unchartered banks, proves banking a popular as well as a profitable pursuit, even without the privilege of substituting bank-notes for money. The chartered banks are mostly confined, by their charters, to the legitimate business of banking, viz., dealing in money, and as they are joint-stock companies, they generally obtain men of integrity, prudence, and experience, to conduct their business, and encounter only the hazard of improvident losses and discounts to their customers; while the unchartered banks encounter the same hazard from improvident discounts, and also the temptation to engage portions of their capital in outside speculations. Banking, whether in chartered or unchartered banks, confined to the legitimate business of dealing in money, with prudence and skill, encounters less hazards, than most other mercantile pursuits. The one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight chartered banks and branches, with a capital of $344,000,000, and the private banks, with a capital of $112,000,000, constitute so many establishments dealing in money as an article of trade and commerce. They are managed by a corps of intelligent, experienced, and practical men, who, in the general, control them with great integrity, skill, and judgment, not only for the interest of the stockholders and the depositors, but for the public. [illegible] ... presented in the year, or a course of years, and by the absence of great fluctuations in the amount of their circulation and discounts. However, great vigilance should be bestowed on the operations of banks, and they should be rigidly confined to the legitimate business of dealing in money.

The most objectionable feature, in contemplating these banks, arises from the fact, that many of them issue and circulate small notes, and have not sufficient capital, to justify the employment of intelligent, skillful and experienced bankers, in their management. The States, by appropriate laws, do prohibit individuals from issuing and circulating notes as money, and may prohibit the issuing of small notes, or the business of banking, without adequate capital, restrict their operations within prescribed limits, and make abstraction or diversion of the funds, by the banks, or their officers, a criminal offence. Statements Nos. 33 and 35 exhibit those chartered and unchartered banks, in the aggregate, with a combined capital of $456,000,000, and with a combined circulation, for the chartered banks, of $195,000,000, (the unchartered banks having no circulation,) and with deposits, in the chartered banks, of $212,000,000, (the unchartered banks showing no deposits, and no gold and silver.) The gold and silver, in the chartered banks, amounts to about $60,000,000. An estimate of one half that amount in the unchartered banks, in proportion to capital, would give $10,000,000 more, and make $70,000,000 in both. An estimate of one half of the amount of deposits in the unchartered banks, in proportion to the amount in the chartered banks, would give at least $33,000,000 in these banks, and make $245,000,000 of deposits in the chartered and unchartered banks. The chartered banks have an aggregate of $634,[illegible], due on the bill and discount line, maturing, on an average, in from one to ninety days, and bank and other balances due to them, to the amount of $62,639,725, payable on demand. The unchartered banks have an amount, in proportion to their capital, and the daily demands of their business. The daily receipts from these sources, constitute the means of the banks to meet the daily demands, for the payment of deposits, redemption of notes and other outstanding claims, and for the purchase of bills and discount of notes. The gold and silver upon which all this is based, is but about $70,000,000. These banks, and their operations, are diffused throughout the States, and excite but little attention in their respective localities, although exerting considerable influence, on the business and trade of the country. In this aggregate view of their capital and business the volume of influence they may exert upon the business and prosperity of the country, is fairly presented for consideration. An aggregate of the daily receipts and daily payments, at all these banks, would satisfactorily prove that this $70,000,000 is not dead capital, but performs its full part, in our various commercial transactions.

MODE OF LEVYING DUTIES.

After determining to raise revenue, by a tariff or tax upon imports, the question arises as to the best mode of fixing the amount. It may be done by levying a specific sum, with or without minimums, on all articles of weight or measure, or by a certain per cent. on the foreign value, or on the home value, or by a combination of the specific and *ad valorem* principles. The first mode requires weighers, gaugers, and measurers, for the ascertainment of the quantity, and, with that, the sum to be paid. The second requires not only weighers, gaugers, and measurers to ascertain the quantity, but appraisers to ascertain the foreign or home value, and, with that, the sum to be paid. The first has but one set of officers, while the second has the same set, and appraisers, in addition. The weighers, gaugers, and measurers may, from accident, want of knowledge, or design, fail in ascertaining the true quantity—and so may the appraisers, the dutiable value. In the first case, there may be errors to the prejudice of the Government; in the second case, like errors may, for like causes, exist in the appraisement; and with the double set of officers, the chances of error and fraud are doubled. The specific sum attaches alike to all qualities, and results in unequal and unjust taxation. The article that costs a dollar pays the same tax as the article that costs five. A strong sense of the injustice resulting from levying a fixed sum, with or without a minimum, upon all articles, no matter what the difference in value, renders it inexpedient to resort to that mode of levying duties. Those who favor a tariff for protection, prefer a specific tax, because the tax is generally higher, and always the same, notwithstanding the fluctuations in the foreign and home value. Those who favor a tax, for revenue, desire *ad valorem* duties, as the most equal and equitable mode that a just Government can resort to. If, to avoid the injustice and inequality resulting from specific taxation, it is provided, the value shall also be ascertained, and a specific sum attach, *pro rata*, according to the value, it becomes *ad valorem*. There may be some two hundred articles of commerce, to which specific duties might be attached, according to weight or measure, but there are many to which specific taxation is not applicable. It is understood that Great Britain adopts specific taxation upon most imported articles, not admitted to free entry, and the home valuation upon the residue. There remains the question between the home value and the foreign value. One objection to the home value arises from the difference in freight and insurance from foreign ports to the several ports of the United States, because freight and insurance would be a component part of the home value, and result in making a different home value, in the different ports, to the benefit of one and the prejudice of another. For this and other reasons, the home value is objectionable. The question was fully considered, and my suggestions given to the Committee of the House of Representatives, in a letter under date of June 7, 1856, which accompanies this report, and is now referred to. In addition to what is there said, it is suggested that the *ad valorem* principle has been in force and practice for ten years, is well understood by the experts in the treasury and in the custom-houses, and most of the questions which have presented themselves, during the ten years of its operation, have had the decision of the Department, and many of them the sanction of the judiciary. I do not think it would be expedient, now, to make a change, and give up the knowledge and experience of the past ten years.

MODIFICATION OF TARIFF LAWS.

The existing tariff laws might be so modified, as to be of more certain and easy execution, and to the prevention of that fluctuation in duties, of which the manufacturers and the friends of protection complain. The greater part of the revenue, now collected, is from iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel, silk and manufactures of silk, wool and manufactures of wool, hemp and flax, and the manufactures of hemp and flax, and manufactures of cotton, and manufactures of which silk, wool, hemp, flax and cotton are component parts, and brandies, wines, and sugars. The import of these articles for the fiscal year 1856 amounted to $166,069,379, and the duties on them to $47,168,850 65, as per statement No. 28 of this report.

The present tariff laws place portions of these articles, in different schedules, and impose different rates of duty on the articles placed in the several schedules, according to value and use, and to the chief value of the article, composing the fabric. This makes it the duty of the examiners and appraisers to examine, classify, and place the article in its appropriate schedule, and requires skill and time to accomplish it correctly. A part of this skill and labor could be dispensed with, by putting all manufactures of silk, wool, hemp, flax and cotton, or of which any of said articles is a component part, into one schedule, and at one rate of duty, and render the duty more certain, and the law, more practicable in the execution. The fluctuation in prices, and consequently the fluctuation of duties, could be greatly lessened, if not wholly removed, by authorizing and requiring the appraisers to fix the value at the time of exportation, at the average foreign value, for the last three or four years. The appraisers must have knowledge of all articles of commerce, the countries of their production, and their quality and value, also of the shipping and other charges, and must keep themselves informed upon all these points, in past years, as well as at the current time. If the law authorized them to go back, and take the average of the preceding three or four years, in fixing upon the appraised value, the extreme fluctuations in price and duties would be avoided, and the temptation to invoice below value lessened. The articles enumerated have been selected for illustration—the reasoning is applicable to duties on other articles embraced in the schedules, but the difficulty is not so great. The existing laws require the importer to produce to the collector his invoice of imported goods, prior to making entry, and that invoice and entry is the importer's declaration of the foreign value at the date of exportation, and gives the right to the importer of purchased goods to advance the cost, on making his entry, so as to be equal to the foreign value at the time of exportation, and imposes an additional duty of 20 per cent., when the entered value of such goods is found to be 10 per cent. or more below the appraised value, but gives no such privilege of raising the value to goods imported by the producer or manufacturer, and does not impose the duty of 20 per cent. when such goods are appraised 10 per cent. or more above the invoice value. The Department has considered, as to unpurchased goods, the act of 1842 is in force, and that under said act, when found 10 per cent. or more below the appraised value, they are liable to 50 per cent. duty on the duty, under the provisions of said act, but the inferior courts hold, that the act is also confined to purchased goods, and no case has arisen, in which the department has had the question decided by the Supreme Court. The provisions of the act of 1846, should be made applicable to all imported goods. The attention of Congress was called to this subject, in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, under date of 22d day of July, 1856, and the proper modifications of the law suggested. The letter accompanies this report. It is true, existing law authorizes the seizure and forfeiture of goods fraudulently entered below their value; but when the duty is levied upon the foreign value, at the date of exportation, such a difference, between the invoice value and the appraised value, is not always such evidence of fraud, without other circumstances, as will justify seizure and condemnation; whilst ten per cent. or more, in the case of purchased goods, gives the additional duty, and makes it the interest of the importer, to look well to his invoice and entry. The law, by not making it the interest of the importer of unpurchased goods, to look with like vigilance, to his invoice and his entry, places him in a more favorable condition, than the importer of purchased goods. It is alleged that more than two-thirds of all imported goods are, on account of the foreign producer or manufacturer. If they were placed on the same footing, there would [illegible] ... dealer or manufacturer, over the American [illegible] ...

(The remainder of this Report relates to matters of minor interest, and as we give all its statements of any importance, in our summary of this Report, we omit it here.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Annual Report from this Department, showing the duties performed by the naval squadrons, the present condition of the service, with recommendations of further legislation.

SQUADRONS.

The new steam frigate *Wabash*, Captain FREDERICK ENGLE, the flag-ship, the sloops-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander E. G. TILTON, and *Cyane*, Commander R. G. ROBB, form the Home Squadron, which is still under command of Commodore HIRAM PAULDING. To this force the steamer *Fulton* will again be added, so soon as repaired sufficiently for service.

The frigate *Potomac*, recently the flag-ship of this squadron, has since my last Report been put out of commission, and her crew and most of her officers transferred to the *Wabash*. This ship, with Commodore PAULDING on board, having visited San Juan del Norte, for which place she sailed from New-York on the 29th of November, 1855, for the purpose mentioned in the last Report, arrived at Havana on the 20th of January, in company with the *Fulton*, which had also been dispatched to San Juan. On the 3d of March they were joined by the *Saratoga* and *Cyane*, which had been on a cruise among the Windward Islands. The squadron, after making a short cruise, separated, the flag-ship, in company with the *Saratoga*, running down to windward as far as St. Thomas, whence the *Potomac* sailed to Key West, and the *Saratoga* to San Juan, and thence to Aspinwall, where she arrived July 23d, and has been stationed for the purpose of protecting our interests in that region. She will be soon relieved by the *Cyane*, which sailed from Boston on the 5th of November. This latter vessel, after separating from the squadron at Havana, and making a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived at Boston on the 9th of August, to which port she returned on the 17th of October, after having been to the Eastward as far as St. John, Newfoundland. The *Fulton*, having visited Belize and the Bay of Islands, touching in at Key West, proceeded to Washington, and, arriving there on the 20th June, was temporarily placed out of commission. It having been represented that American citizens were arrested, by a foreign naval force, in their progress across the Isthmus at San Juan del Norte, orders were issued to Commodore PAULDING on the 12th of May, to proceed to that port immediately. With a view to dispatch, the Commodore's flag was transferred to the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. J. R. SANDS, then fitted out for the Mediterranean. The delicate and important investigation was prosecuted at San Juan, by Commodore PAULDING, with commendable zeal and prudence.

The circumstances which gave rise to temporary misapprehension were satisfactorily explained, and Commodore PAULDING returned to the *Potomac*, at Key West, after looking in at Aspinwall. The *Susquehanna* proceeded thence to the Mediterranean.

The *Wabash* left Philadelphia on a trial trip on the 8th of September, for New-York, whence, having taken on board her supplies, she proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H. At this place she received on board, the President of the United States, and conveyed him to Annapolis, Maryland. She sailed from New-York on the 28th of November, for Aspinwall.

The BRAZIL SQUADRON, Commodore FRENCH FORREST, consists of the flag-ship, the frigate *St. Lawrence*, Captain J. B. HULL, now on her way out, and the sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander W. F. LYNCH, for whose return to the United States orders were sent on the 31st of October ult. It is designed that the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* shall join the squadron in a few weeks. The frigate *Savannah*, Commodore SALTER, late the flag-ship, for whose return orders were sent on the 1st of July, arrived at New-York on the 5th of November. The brig *Bainbridge*, which till lately formed a part of the squadron, returned to Norfolk, Va., on the 11th of September, under the command of Lieut. [illegible] BROWNSON. The steamship [illegible], Lieut. Commanding J. W. COOKE, returned to New-York on the 18th of July, and sailed again for the station on the 5th of September, with stores for the squadron. Nothing of material interest has occurred on the Brazil station during the past year, although the vessels have been actively cruising.

Commander T. J. PAGE having completed the survey of the River La Plata and its different affluents, returned with the United States steamer *Water Witch* to the United States, [illegible] on the 8th of May last. The very interesting accompanying synoptical report of Commander PAGE gives full information of the course of the survey, the charts of which are now being prepared for publication.

The MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON, Commodore S. L. BREESE, consists of the flag-ship, the frigate *Congress*, Commander THOMAS T. CRAVEN; the sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Captain CHAS. H. BELL; and the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain J. R. SANDS. This last vessel joined the squadron in July. The steam-frigate *Saranac*, Captain J. C. LONG, which had been on the station nearly three years, returned to the United States on the 26th of June, arriving at Philadelphia. The store ship *Supply*, Lieutenant-Commanding DAVID D. PORTER, is in the Mediterranean, still engaged in special service under the War Department. The vessels of this squadron have shown the flag at many ports in the Mediterranean, where American commerce makes its appearance.

The AFRICAN SQUADRON, Commodore THOMAS CRABBE, is composed of the flag-ship, the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander JAMES H. WARD; the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, Commander JOHN W. LIVINGSTON; and the brig *Dolphin*, Commander [illegible] THOMPSON. The sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander WILLIAM MCBLAIR, returned from this station Jan. 11, entering Norfolk, Va. The reports from this squadron are favorable as to its health and activity.

The EAST INDIA SQUADRON, Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, is composed of the flag ship, the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, Commander H. H. BELL; the sloops-of-war *Levant*, Commander WILLIAM SMITH, and *Portsmouth*, Commander A. H. FOOTE. This latter vessel left Norfolk May 3, and arrived at Hong Kong on the 29th of August.

The steam frigate *Powhatan*, Captain W. J. MCCLUNEY, arrived at Norfolk from this station on the 12th of February; the sloop *Macedonian*, Captain JOHN POPE, (the flag ship of the late lamented Commodore ABBOT,) at Boston on the 7th of August; and the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander T. R. ROOTES, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September, and were all put out of commission.

The *San Jacinto*, on her passage to Hong Kong, put in at Palo Penang for the purpose of receiving on board TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., Consul-General to Japan, and conveying him to Bankok, Siam, with which Government he was charged with special business by the State Department. After having completed this, the *San Jacinto* proceeded to Hong Kong, and, at last advices, was about starting for Simoda, Japan, for the purpose of affording a passage to Mr. HARRIS to that place. She will then proceed to Shanghae to join the *Levant*, which has been sent there from Hong Kong, with our Commissioner to China, (Dr. PETER PARKER,) who was desirous of visiting the intermediate ports at the north.

The PACIFIC SQUADRON, Commodore WILLIAM MERVINE, consists of the flag-ship, the frigate *Independence*, Commander HENRY K. HOFF; the sloops-of-war *John Adams*, Commander EDWARD B. BOUTWELL, *St. Mary's*, Commander T. BAILEY, *Decatur*, Lieut.-Commanding EDWARD MIDDLETON, and the steamer *Massachusetts*, Commander S. SWARTWOUT.

The *Independence* left San Francisco in the middle of January, and proceeded on a cruise to the Southward, *via* the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Guano was to be found on an island, the location of which had been confidentially communicated by a company of gentlemen, and one or two old and experienced sea captains, who personally gave assurance that it abounded in Guano. She arrived at the designed point on the 11th of March. Commodore MERVINE reports that, owing to heavy breakers, all his efforts to land were baffled. This is deeply to be regretted; for, although he states that, as seen from the ship, the island was mantled with a luxuriant vegetation, and expresses an opinion adverse to the sanguine hopes and expectations of the agricultural community, still there seems to exist an unsatisfied state of the public mind, because of the absence of actual personal examination. It is possible, that the difficulty of effecting a landing may not exist at all seasons of the year. It is, therefore, recommended, that another smaller national vessel—a steamer—be sent to visit the island at a different season of the year, so soon as the state of affairs at Panama and on the coasts of Washington and Oregon will permit such a vessel to be spared. Arriving at Valparaiso, on the 20th of June, the *Independence* proceeded to Panama, where she is for the present stationed.

The *St. Mary's* having cruised among the Marquesas, Society, Navigators' and Feejee Islands, arrived at Panama early in May, where she has remained since that time. Commander BAILEY having on several occasions had it in his power to be of great assistance to our commerce and citizens during political excitements at that place. I have deemed it my duty to retain the *Independence* and *St. Mary's* at Panama, and a sloop-of-war at Aspinwall, to afford protection to the persons and property of the thousands of our countrymen crossing the Isthmus, from the violence of an ungoverned population. I am assured that their presence alone has prevented a repetition of the horrible tragedy of the 15th of April last.

The *John Adams*, after an active cruise, returned in the latter part of May to San Francisco, where she remained for some time, her presence being esteemed convenient for the public interest.

The *Decatur* and *Massachusetts* have been actively employed in suppressing Indian disturbances in Washington Territory, and, with the aid of the Coast Survey steamer *Active*, Commander J. ALDEN, were of great service in these troubles, so disastrous to the enterprising pioneers in that distant and very sparsely-settled region. The United States steamer *John Hancock* was also temporarily employed in this service, under the command of Lieut. DAVID MCDOUGAL.

It is my opinion that the interests of our country would be promoted, and would be much better protected by having two Pacific squadrons, instead of one, as at present; and I recommend that as soon as a sufficient number of vessels can be assembled in

NEW-JERSEY.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Man Killed and One Badly Scalded.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers ... week. Single copies ... Six Dollars a year. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening (Sundays excepted.) One edition ... o'clock P.M. ... the DAILY TIMES. [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, ... Three Dollars a year. [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... Two Dollars ... single copies. Twenty-five ... to one address. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 6 cents. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... Price, in wrappers, 6 cents. ... invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. ... Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] the person who writes us from the National Hotel, Washington, signing himself "An Outsider," will give us anything more than his anonymous and irresponsible assertion in support of his statements, they shall receive prompt attention. If not, he himself must see that they can only be treated with contempt.

A Property Qualification in South Carolina.

The recent demonstration of the great Republican Party has had at least one notable effect. It has sent Southern politicians to school. The ingenuity of their mental faculties has been exercised to an alarming extent. Some of the most portentous arguments which ever tortured ARISTOTLE or afflicted a suffering public have been lavished upon their constituents. The South, in fact, what with the revived old Toryism—buried we had thought among the forgotten feudal rubbish of the middle ages—of its class pretensions, its discussions of labor, of society, of caste, is getting fast bound in the mazes of an inextricable false logic.

Among the new propositions which are freely vented by the side of the reëstablishment of the Slave-Trade, the Governor of South Carolina in his recent Message, admitting the existence of a class of white citizens who may be more strongly bound to the institution of Slavery than they are at present, recommends "the passage of a law exempting from sale at least one slave. Such an immunity," he adds, "would stimulate every one to exert himself to [illegible] family at least of a property in some [illegible] the casualties of debt. As you [illegible] the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution." Lest this proposition, however, should be taken by any ill-disposed persons as an admission of the weakness of the State in an important particular, and [illegible] should seem to countenance an [illegible] often employed at the North during the late campaign, the Governor is careful to premise that "it would not be difficult to show that the poorest white man among us is directly concerned in its (slavery's) preservation."

There are those who will read more of fear than of confidence in the qualification.

Let us look for a moment at the remedy. A portion of a man's property, his negro, to wit, is to be exempted from execution for debt. This, at the first blush, is so far, an interference with the laws of political economy in the adjustment of trade. The protected negro owner will be trusted a thousand dollars or so the less. His credit is impaired to that extent.

But how is the State to secure his allegiance? By his property interest, Governor ADAMS tells us, in the peculiar institution. The ownership of one negro man is to stand as the barrier between the poor white man, (it would not perhaps be difficult to prove, according to the Governor's mode of assertion, that he would still be poor,) and a too rapidly proselytizing Republicanism. But what sort of a negro man will fulfill the condition? We have too much respect for Southern sagacity and interest to suppose that any other than an average, sound, middle-aged, able-bodied man would answer the purpose. But negroes will grow old like their masters, will be exposed to accident, will sicken and die. Who will keep the negro in repair? What Medea's kettle will supply perpetual youth? The force of this *argumentum ad crumenam or ad hominem* must evidently vary with the value of the commodity. The possessor of a "prime lot" will be sound upon the goose. The first attack of disease or symptom of decay will diminish his allegiance. The political virtue of the subject will be at best in a state of tottering equilibrium. What if the slave die? Will the State replace him and restore the violated integrity of its subject?

The "interest" of the citizen will undoubtedly call for new sacrifices of that political economy to the theory of which the South has been heretofore devotedly attached. He will beg for some protection. It will be found that he has accepted a fatal gift which constantly requires new concessions. Some "poor white man," so runs Joe Miller, was once presented by an officious friend with an elephant. It was a glorious thing to possess an animal of this size and wonderment; but what was to be done with it? The gift was as deadly as the Trojan horse.

An incidental circumstance, one of those fungous corollaries of evil which always grow up abundantly about the roots of a false proposition, is the premium which this exemption from sale inflicts upon the separation of families. It is in accordance with human conditions that the one black man may marry, or be the companion in bondage of a brother, or a father, or a son. The exacting creditor, balked of his entire prey, will not be backward in clutching at what the law allows him to touch; and, as between the man and woman the State guarantees the former, the wife or mother will be set adrift by the slave auctioneer.

Suppose the "poor white man" in possession of his slave. The State must insure his life, since that fearful solecism for BLACKSTONE, a chattel removable by death—resolving itself into dust and ashes—is but an indifferent hold on a man's interests. This is so evident that it comes home to the perception of the poor, unlettered slave himself. One of this class was once smitten with the desire of purchasing his freedom. By hard labor he accumulated a considerable fund towards this object, which he deposited in the hands of his master, an honorable man. One day he came running breathless to the homestead, demanding his money. "Why, Tom, you will spend it in a frolic and lose your freedom." "Massa," was the reply, "life too uncertain for poor nigger to buy his freedom. I was crossing the bateau just now, a freshet was on, the waves ran high, I was just drowning, and I thought what would be left of free nigger if I went under. No, Massa, life too uncertain. Poor nigger can't afford to own himself."

Granting, however, to this State-protected negro the age of Methuselah and the vigor of Samson, are there no other considerations of "interest?" *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* On the theory of protection will the State defend the morals of sons and daughters from the prejudicial influences of the slave? Will it infuse into the breast of the owner a corrective of the abuses of irresponsible power over a fellow human being? What compensation can it make for paralyzed virtue, for the loss of those noble emotions which glow in the heart of honest labor? Will it furnish books to defend the poor, tempted, depreciating citizen by a library of moralists,—publish editions of PLATO, SENECA, and CHANNING, to plant in his bosom a supposititious excellence of the head, not of the hand? Will it supply to each household an able and conscientious divine, a young Levite, to keep alive the moral man? Will it guarantee to the devoted incumbent of the unhappy chattel the respect of the civilized world to whose opinion at this day no one should or can be utterly insensible?

Secretary Dobbin on Manning our National Ships.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we publish at length this morning, is full of interesting information, and, but for a few Buncomb passages, which are miserably misplaced in a grave official document, it is passably well written and contains some sensible recommendations. Like every report issuing from the Department for the past twenty-five years, it contains a statement in respect to the difficulty of procuring seamen for our national vessels. The Secretary recommends an increase of the naval force in the Pacific, and the division of the ships into two squadrons, but suggests that there will be some difficulty in effecting the object on account of the scarcity of seamen. He gives an account of the various methods that have been adopted to induce sailors to enter the service, such as furnishing better medicines than heretofore, giving increased wages, and making provision for their discharge at the end of the three years for which they were enlisted. But still the men hold back, and, though an abundance of homeless vagabond boys may be had, yet American sailors are shy of entering in the service of Uncle Sam. The Secretary appears to be rather puzzled by the phenomenon, and, when it is seen what multitudes of able-bodied native American citizens rush to Washington and try to get into the public service, it may sound very strangely when we are told that American seamen cannot be induced to enter our National ships. They have to be enticed on board by all manner of devices, just as old rats are prevailed upon to enter a wire trap by means of a bit of toasted cheese. There must be something radically wrong in our naval service, or this would not be the case. But the error is not hinted at by Secretary DOBBIN. He probably knows what it is, but does not think it would be patriotic to mention it. He half hints at it in recommending that a law should be passed by Congress making it the duty of the President to appoint ten midshipmen from among the apprentices, as an inducement for a better class of boys to enter the service, and an encouragement for them to behave properly. Let Congress but pass a law making the appointment of all midshipmen from this class, who had served a certain length of time in the navy, or some law by which the line of promotion would be opened from the ranks to the higher class of officers, and there would be no difficulty in procuring native American seamen for our national vessels. It is the degradation of our seamen, by denying them promotion, which keeps them from entering the naval service, and, until that shall be removed, we shall continue to hear these annual complaints of the difficulty of manning our national ships.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL PROJECTS—STEAMERS TO EUROPE AND BRAZIL.—The leading journals of the South are actively discussing various projects for building up a Southern foreign commerce. The ultra Pro-Slavery and Disunion presses advocate it, as a means of establishing a Southern Navy and ultimate Southern independence. Those upon the seaboard favor it as a means of promoting their local prosperity. And some of the ablest and most patriotic, in all parts of the South, urge it as tending to promote the welfare of the nation at large.

The particular scheme which attracts most attention just now is that of Col. A. DUDLEY MANN, which has already been published at length in our columns. It is nothing less than to create a line of gigantic, iron steamships, of 30,000 tons each, to carry 30,000 bales of cotton and 4,000 passengers, and to run weekly direct from Chesapeake Bay to Millford Haven, a distance of 3,150 miles, making the passage in seven days or less. Col. MANN thinks that the establishment of such a line would "effect a complete revolution in the trade of the world." We have no doubt of it,—for nothing but such a revolution could ever sustain it. If Col. MANN can raise the five or six millions of dollars needed to build his ships and start them on their voyage, he will have made a successful beginning of his enterprise. But he will by no means have secured its success, for he will not have created the *business* needed to sustain it. The cotton might take that route. But what will induce 4,000 passengers weekly to go that way? What return cargoes can be secured? The "revolution in the trade of the world" must precede and lay a foundation for the success of such a scheme as this.

A much more feasible project is the establishment of a line of steamers between Savannah and the city of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon,—which would connect our coast with the whole Eastern coast of South America, and greatly shorten our intercourse with that region of the world. This scheme is urged at the South, and has very strong arguments in its support. It could not fail very greatly to increase our commerce with all the countries of South America,—a commerce in which European competition is at present outstripping us,—and to facilitate our procuring supplies of coffee, cocoa, dyewoods and other articles for which we depend on South America, and which we now receive by a very circuitous route.

This matter is one of national importance, practical in its leading features, and eminently worthy the attention of Congress.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—We find the following paragraph in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"It is not improbable that the condition of things in Utah will engage the attention of Congress during the approaching session. It is high time that the anomalous institutions of that Territory were corrected by *the interference of the Federal Government*. The abominations of polygamy, and the outrages of a theocratic despotism, cannot shelter themselves under the panoply of Squatter Sovereignty. Whenever the principles and practices of Mormonism are discussed in Congress, the country may expect rich developments. 'Twill be better than an action of *crim. con.*"

We second the *Enquirer's* suggestion. The condition of things in Utah is a disgrace to the country and the age. We do not see exactly how Congress can interfere with the "domestic institutions" of that Territory, without violating the doctrine of non-intervention so ostentatiously put forward in the Cincinnati platform and affirmed at the late election. But that is none of our business. The *Enquirer* waives that obligation, and in violation of the principle urges the active intervention of Congress in regard to these matters.

We hope its advice will be heeded. The remoteness of Utah, the peculiar character of its population, and the difficulty of enforcing regulations which Congress may adopt in regard to it, constitute very serious obstacles in the way of any effective redress. But it is none the less the duty of Congress to take some action in the matter. The foul and disgusting abominations of the social life of the Mormons of Utah should, at the least, be put under the *ban* of law. If they cannot at once be stopped, they should, at all events be branded and outlawed. This is the first step towards reform,—and it ought to be taken without delay.

Why will not Congress, at its present session, take the matter in hand?

AN OFFICIAL DIG AT NEW-YORK.—The Postmaster-General is a Pennsylvanian, and he has a very natural jealousy of New-York, which he permits to stick out very prominently in his Report; he does not at all relish it that all the appropriations for Ocean mail service should be given to New-York steamers. He would probably like to have part of the Post-Office appropriations given to Philadelphia steamers. But the difficulty in the way is the lack of steamships in other places; and the unwillingness of passengers to land in other ports. There recently arrived a steamship in the Delaware from Liverpool, bringing three days' later intelligence, and it was more than twelve hours after the report of her arrival in the river before her mail bags could be obtained. The Postmaster remarks that, "no reason is perceived why one port of the United States should be preferred to the exclusion of others." But, if Mr. CAMPBELL cannot perceive that it is to the advantage of the Department to prefer that port which has the greatest facilities for transporting the mails, in fact the only one that has the requisite facilities, he must be very dull of perception indeed. The port offering the greatest facilities, and the performing the service at the lowest rates, ought by all means to have the preference in the distribution of mail appropriations. If Congress has been influenced by any other considerations, why then there has been a great injustice done to the country at large. The Postmaster-General says:

"The establishment of steam lines from any port adds considerably to its trade and importance, and the advantages arising therefrom should be distributed equally as far as practicable, among the different States of the Union."

But, as no line of steamships has ever been supported by mail contracts alone, the difficulty would exist in establishing them in any port but that having the greatest amount of foreign commerce.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—One week's later news from Europe is received by the *Arabia* at Halifax. The political news is unimportant. We have confirmation of the intelligence, previously reported, that the alliance between England and France continues unshaken—a fact which has caused a rise in the funds, during the week, of nearly one per cent. The commercial news constitutes the chief feature of interest. Vessels had arrived at Liverpool, from Australia, with large amounts of specie, and from this circumstance, combined with the absence of further withdrawals from the Bank of England, an early return to the rate of six per cent. interest was anticipated. The Bank returns show considerable increase in Bullion and in unemployed notes. Prices of cotton are generally unchanged; wheat and flour are lower; and Indian corn remains firm. We have some gratifying information concerning the progress of the Submarine Telegraph enterprise. The British Government has fitted out a steamer to examine the Coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound the Atlantic, to discover the best place for laying the cable. The Government has also agreed to guarantee four per cent. on the capital required. The whole work, for the execution of which contracts were signed on the 19th ult., will, it is expected, be completed by the 4th of July next. We find in the news nothing further of special interest.

WHAT THE ELECTION HAS DECIDED.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which is probably quite as competent to speak authoritatively for the supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Free States as any other paper, says that the election has decided that "the people of Kansas shall be *left free*" to admit or prohibit Slavery as they may see fit,—and that this "necessarily implies, that the decision is to be made by the actual inhabitants of the Territory, *with full opportunity for the expression of their opinions*, unawed by violence, and protected in the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

We are glad to see that the Democratic press generally throughout the Free States take the same view of this question and insist that the *new Administration is pledged to this course*. We cannot doubt, that the fact of their taking this position will have a marked effect upon the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and indicate to him clearly enough in what direction he must seek for his Administration the approbation of the people.

But we must remind the journals in question that the results they predict will not come about *of themselves*. Executive action, as well as the action of Congress, is imperatively needed to secure them. The people of Kansas are not now in the enjoyment of any such freedom of discussion or of action. The plainest and most obvious rights, of personal security even, are denied them by the corrupt and dishonest conduct of the federal office-holders. It is here that reform should begin,—and will begin if those in power are sincere in their professions.

CONGRESS.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted to the Senate. The document will be found in our columns this morning. A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to give information relative to the amount of claims against the State of Texas not yet presented for payment. An announcement was then made of the death of Senator CLAYTON, and after the usual proceedings in such cases, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the struggle in the Whitfield case was continued—the friends of that gentleman making various unsuccessful motions with a view to its postponement until next week—when the proceedings were interrupted by the announcement from the Senate of Mr. CLAYTON'S death.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.—We learn from Washington that a large quantity of the new cent coinage is already in the Mint at Philadelphia, waiting for an order from Congress to be put into circulation. The new coin is about half the size of the present cent. As the travelers over the East River have determined to pay their ferriage in coppers, for the purpose of vexing the Directors of the Ferry Company, it will be a great relief to them to have the bulk of their metallic receipts lessened by the introduction of the new coin.

A LITTLE LEARNING, &C.—The Washington *Union* very justly remarks that "upwards of one million of dollars is spent annually for educational purposes in New-York, and yet that City gave some 20,000 majority for 'Buchananism.'" The facts are undeniable, and worthy of the most serious consideration. They show how much it costs to educate a people to the point of properly understanding their political necessities.

THE BAKER TRIAL.—The new trial of BAKER is drawing to a close. The evidence is all in, and the summing up of counsel will commence to-day. It is expected that the case will go to the Jury to-morrow, and we shall probably be able to announce the verdict in our Saturday morning's paper.

AN ENDURING MONUMENT FOR PRESIDENT PIERCE.—One of our Cotemporaries, whose name we will not be so unkind as to mention, says of the President's Message: "it will be an honorable and enduring monument to the patriotism and statesmanship of General PIERCE."

RIGHT FOR ONCE.—The Washington *Union* thinks that "there will be but one opinion among enlightened men" as to the wisdom and statesmanship displayed in President PIERCE'S last message. We do not, ourselves, see how there can be two opinions on that subject.

The Meat Market.

At the Forty-fourth-street markets, 2,400 beef cattle, of average quality, were offered yesterday—an increase of 251 over last week. The total City receipts for the week numbered 3,382, against 3,293 last week, 3,488 for the corresponding week last year, and 3,225 for the weekly average of 1855. Sales opened at a little advance yesterday morning, fell off at mid-day, and advanced as the rain ceased towards evening—the total transactions of the day being a slight advance upon last week. Sheep and lambs have come in less freely, and a slight advance in price is the result. Swine have been quite depressed for some time, but the approach of cold weather again will improve the swine market.

Academy of Music—La Traviata.

The dreadful event took place last night. VERDI'S improper Opera "La Traviata" was produced for the first time with complete and humiliating success. A moralist viewing the spectacle of keen enjoyment perceptible in the house could have none but the saddest apprehensions for the future prosperity of the audience. The thousands who were assembled, in spite of all the warnings that have been uttered, seemed to enter into the wicked spirit of the play with the greatest possible delight, and to sympathize with the heroine as if she were a most estimable and praiseworthy young person.

Concerning the morality of the ultra school of French dramatists there can be but one opinion. Pieces like "Camille" or "Diana" can do no good, and may easily do harm. But they are written with consummate tact; are exciting and interesting, and will always please a mixed audience. The first of these two pieces supplies the plot of the "Traviata;" our old friend *Camille*, rechristened, appears as *Violetta Valeny*, and extorts our sympathy by her devotion and self-sacrifice in the old familiar way. For the purpose of obtaining better wardrobe effects the scene is moved back a hundred and fifty years, and now takes place in Paris and its environs about the year 1700. We cannot exactly say that we are glad to see pieces of this character brought out on the operatic stage, but when we remember how exceedingly peculiar are the plots of the leading operas most popular with the public, we can scarcely see the occasion for making a clamor about this little affair of the "Lost One." The virtuous indignation of the English press, on the subject, was laborious, without being especially productive. The mothers and daughters of England flocked to see the aristocratic PICCOLOMINI portray the sufferings of the poor frail one. But the Queen refused to countenance it, and the loyal press pitched into it and the music with savage fervor and devotion.

In the "Traviata," VERDI has supplied us with a charming opera. The music is fluent and easy, filled with sentiment and passion. It is eminently natural and simple, and strikes at once the proper chord in the human breast. The pathos of the story is never lost sight of, in clumsy attempts to overload it with musical interest. VERDI seems to have aimed for the best effects with the smallest means, and has certainly succeeded in producing some delicious *morceaux* which cannot fail to become enormously popular.

The following is the cast of the opera, as given last night at the Academy of Music: *Violetta Valeny*, Mme. DE LA GRANGE; *Flora Borroix*, Mme. SIEDENBURG; *Alfred Germont*, Signor BRIGNOLI; *Georgio Germont*, Signor AMODIO; *Baron Duphoul*, Signor GASPARONI. The entire weight of the opera falls to a great extent on Mme. LA GRANGE. She is on the stage from the rising of the curtain to the dropping of the same. Hence there are extraneous chances of success for this opera.

The first act is in every musical respect the strongest. A perfectly champagney vein of melody runs through it, and the composer seems to have used his material carefully, and with greater manipulation than elsewhere. Some of the principal gems of the opera occur here, such, for instance, as the Brindisi for tenor, *Libiamo ne'lieti*; the duet and delicious Valse, *Un di felice*. The andante of this duet is the leading theme of the opera, and is worked into all sorts of places. It is a clean-cut melody, decidedly Verdi-ish in its character. The principal soprano scena and aria of this act, *Ah forse*, is delicious; the quick movement will be on all the brass bands in less than a month. It has the fresh, hearty vigor of VERDI'S best and happiest moments. The second act is the weakest in the opera, and, unfortunately, is also the longest. Last night, however, it was properly divided in two. There are many gems in it, however, and wearisome comparatively out of the question; but it is apparent that much of the music is mere filling in. The baritone comes in for his share of consideration, however, and has a scena and aria which insures him something very near an encore. Nothing can be more charming than his little romance "*Di Provenza*." There are a couple of choruses in this act of a popular kind,—that of the Matadors being the best. The scena is thoroughly elaborate, and effects of great sincerity are the result. In the [illegible] not everything is fine, delicate and kindly. An exquisite vein of sentiment pervades the music and colors it with sadness and feeling. There are portions of this act, however, which are not altogether fresh; the duet, for instance, will be recognized as a near relative of *Azucena's*, in the last act of the "Trovatore." Several times during the opera VERDI draws on his own resources in this way.

Judged as a whole, the "Traviata" will not perhaps add to VERDI'S reputation, for the simple reason that it does not exceed his previous works. But on the other hand it is respectable, and maintains his preëminence over all other composers, in melody, in dramatic force, and in exact perception of the best effects for the best places. In a word, it is a charming little serious opera, produced without labor, listened to without labor, and returned to without labor. We are greatly mistaken if it will not have a great success. The music is of a kind which takes, the melodies are ringing and clear, and the plot and libretto are equally excellent.

It is, we believe, exactly a week since the score of this opera was received from Europe. In that brief period the parts have been copied, studied, committed to memory and repeatedly rehearsed. There was no evidence of hurry. Every one appeared to be well prepared; the orchestra admirable, the chorus excellent. Madame LA GRANGE, as the heroine, was dressed charmingly, and looked bewitching. Her vocalization throughout was all that could be desired. The scena in the first act (it is the finale) was tumultuously encored, although the curtain had descended and the artists appeared before it. There was a good deal of warmth displayed during the evening. Signor BRIGNOLI did not appear to be in good voice, and was otherwise a little *sticky*. AMODIO was made up with remarkable art, and sang very delicately and well. The other artists did what little they had to do in a creditable manner.

The "Traviata" was a success, and will be repeated to-night.

Personal.

There is a candid, not to say spicy, Editor in an Ohio town, who wants to sell out, because (as he says confidentially in a printed circular) "he is dissatisfied with the town and the people who inhabit it; and he believes the people are equally dissatisfied with him; besides, there is great deal too much meanness and ignorance among them to suit him." There is an eligible opening for some agreeable young man.

The recent accident to Mr. GEO. DUYCKINCK, one of the authors of the *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, having been mentioned in the London *Times*, he immediately became the object of kind courtesies on the part of many English literary men. TRENCH, MACREADY, and others, have cheered his confinement, and he writes of his levees at St. Thomas Hospital as richly compensatory for a simple fracture, which is rapidly healing.

In 1854 CASSIUS M. CLAY visited Springfield, Ill., and an effort was made to get him the State House to speak in, but JOHN MOORE, the Pro-Slavery State Treasurer, closed the door in the face of Mr. CLAY and his friends, and acted towards them in regular Border-Ruffian style. This JOHN MOORE was the Buchanan candidate for State Treasurer at the late election, and the people of the State turned their backs upon him. He is defeated by 21,000 votes.

A fashionable wedding at Dr. ADAMS' Church attracted a crowded house yesterday. The happy parties were Mr. THOMAS HALL, son of Gen. WM. HALL, and Miss ARCHIBALD. The bride appeared in traveling costume, and the carriage of the bridal party was at the door with trunks ready strapped.

The artist CHURCH has made some admirable studies of the Falls of Niagara, one of which, (says a New-York correspondent,) when elaborated on a large canvas, will prove one of the most effective views of that unequaled scene ever painted.

A City photographer has made a very important contribution to medical science, by adapting photography to the representation of morbid internal organisms.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg is about to visit Europe for the sake of his health. He will sail from this port on Wednesday next.

The Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES sailed on Saturday for Charleston, for the benefit of his health. He expects to be home at Christmas.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF is giving Poetical Lectures, with Readings, before Down-East audiences.

In regard to Messrs. BURLINGAME and BROOKS, a Washington correspondent of the *Post* writes:

"Mr. BURLINGAME came on with the rest of the Massachusetts Representatives last night. His wife accompanies him, and they are stopping with Senator HALE and family; and DAVIS and HALL, of the Essex and Plymouth Districts of your State, at the National Hotel, the great caravansary of this metropolis. Mr. BURLINGAME is still weak and pale from his late wearing fever, but is none the worse for his journey, and, with care, will soon recover his accustomed vigor. There is a good deal of curiosity and anxiety to know what Mr. BROOKS will do as regards Mr. BURLINGAME. The former is understood to feel bitterly, and he has threatened dire revenge at this session for the impalement before the ridicule and contempt of the world, which BURLINGAME forced him to make of himself at the last. Some apprehend an attempted assassination, or a brutal, cowardly assault, like that on SUMNER. But more likely the South Carolina hero will content himself with some coarse insult of expression or expectoration. For either or all Mr. BURLINGAME is prepared by cool and sensible purposes. He will resent insult without being forced to challenge anybody to a duel. And if base and brutal force is brought against him, he will repel it in a ready and manly way. This is a subject over which there is much speculation and gossip. BROOKS feels goaded by his former disgrace to some effort to throw his opponent into a like position."

Col. BENTON'S "Union" discourse is to be repeated in Boston, for the benefit of the Library of the Mechanics' Apprentices. The Colonel writes a neat letter:

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Friday, Nov. 28, 1856.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS: I take the first moment of leisure to give an answer to your request for the delivery of my "Discourse on the Union" before your association, for its benefit in procuring a library; and in reply, have to say that it will be a great gratification to me to assist the apprentices in supplying themselves with a library in a city in which FRANKLIN was an apprentice boy, and laid the foundation of his fame and usefulness in giving to books all the time he could snatch from his labor—an example most laudable to be copied. I am now on my way to the distant parts of Maine, and shall not be in Boston, to remain some days, until about the middle of December—the Tremont House my stopping place—where, on calling, your chairman can see me, and find the evening fixed for the 15th December. The whole proceeds of the evening will go to the object of the association, as it is not a case in which I could accept what is customary on such occasions. Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Mr. ALPHONSO BAKER, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, Boston.

Mr. BUCHANAN has subscribed to Col. BENTON'S work, in the following letter:

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) Nov. 17, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to become a subscriber to Col. BENTON'S *Abridgement of the Debates in Congress from 1789 to 1856*. From the long experience of the Colonel in public affairs, his commanding ability and his accurate and extensive knowledge of our political history, we may expect that this work will add to his own fame and prove highly valuable to his country.

Yours, very respectfully

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. MATTHEW TURNER.

Now that it is settled that Hon. WM. H. BISSELL is elected Governor of Illinois, the question arises, can he take the oath of office? He once accepted a challenge, and the oath of office has this provision:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel, nor sent or *accepted a challenge to fight a duel*, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel."

Political.

The municipal election in Springfield on Monday resulted in the reëlection of AMBEL PHELPS, Jr., for Mayor, and JOSEPH INGRAHAM for Clerk and Treasurer—both Democrats—by majorities of 79 and 129 over the Fremont candidates. The Democrats also elected five out of the eight Aldermen. The Common Council stands—Republicans 11, Democrats 6, American 1.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver off the African Coast.

The bark *Susan Jane*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Loando, on the coast of Africa, announces the seizure by the Portuguese Government of the *Flying Eagle*, from New-York, off the coast of Africa, on a charge of being engaged in the slave-trade. It is stated further that the *Flying Eagle* was detained in custody, to wait the arrival of a United States vessel-of-war, to take her in charge.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—THE LATEST style of lettering for Cards is the Church and old English Text. Elegant specimens at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Established 1840.

[illegible] RADWAY'S [illegible]

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy is to be used externally, or taken internally, for all Pains, Aches and Infirmities. In a few minutes it stops the most torturing pains, subdues all inflammations and cures the worst cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Burns, Sprains, Strains, &c. [illegible] Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Croup, Diphtheria, Colds and Influenza. [illegible]

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

The discovery of these wonderful Pills [illegible] Jaundice, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Melancholy, [illegible]

PICTURE OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A few doses of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will insure a clear, fair, pure and healthy skin and rosy complexion. [illegible]

One to six of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is a dose; they never do injury, but will always do good.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Cures Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Nodes, Tumors, Fever Sores, Skin Eruptions, [illegible] Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Gout, Dropsy, Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, Consumption, and all constitutional and chronic diseases, either inherited by hereditary transmission, or inoculated by exposure or otherwise. [illegible]

RADWAY'S READY REMEDIES are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., No. 35 Wall-st. New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856. At a meeting of the Trustees, held this day, it was unanimously resolved, That subscriptions be opened on Monday next, (the 1st of December,) for a Capital Stock of half a million of dollars, [illegible]

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company [illegible]

Subscriptions to the Stock will be received on and after Monday, the 1st of December, 1856, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

Published by direction of the Board of Trustees. ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 35 Front-st. in this City. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 122 Water-st.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in saying that the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, after being exposed for 36 hours to an intense heat, at the burning of our Warehouse, corner of Coenties-slip and South-st., delivered up our Books, Papers and Bills of Exchange and Money, in a *perfectly legible condition*. THOMPSON & HUNTER. NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1856.

Still further victories for the celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The Books, Bonds and other valuable Papers of Mr. R. H. Herrick were preserved uninjured in one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the great fire in Coenties-slip on the 22d inst. Also, at the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL-ST., on the same day, the Books, Papers, Money, &c., of Messrs. O'Sullivan & Faye were preserved in another of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, at the fire No. 246 Pearl-st. The credit of *both the above Safes* is claimed by Silas C. Herring, on the ground that his ever [illegible] this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe under a license from our Mr. Wilder, which has long since expired. A full assortment of the above Safes. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Warranted free from dampness, secured with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK, for sale at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., N. Y. B. G. WILDER & CO. Patentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fire, or a burglar picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. [illegible] loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the [illegible] that BATCHELOR'S are [illegible] permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

REV. DANIEL WISE, EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD, says, "We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' beneficial in a diseased state of the Throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Clerical brethren a real kindness calling their attention to them." For sale by Druggists.

WRITING FLUID. The public are invited to try our IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID. It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to it. [illegible] the stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

RAILROAD IRON. A CARGO OF 500 TONS, [illegible] PATTERN, afloat, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st. [illegible] Broadway.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, [illegible] DARDONVILLE, [illegible] Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS.—EVERY VARIETY OF JET. [illegible] OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & [illegible], No. 329 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

[SPECIAL] NOTICES.

[illegible] Newfoundland Pure Pale [illegible]

[illegible] NEWFOUNDLAND PURE PALE [illegible] OIL, with IODINE, for the treatment and [illegible]

COLD PRESSED NEWFOUNDLAND PURE PALE COD-LIVER OIL, with QUININE, for the [illegible]

[illegible] PHYSICIANS in Europe and [illegible] for the treatment and cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and certificates from some of the highest [illegible] Medical Profession in this City can [illegible]

GEO. B. INGHE & CO., Pharmaceutists, No. 320 Broadway.

To Gas Fitters and Dealers.—[illegible] feet [illegible] WROUGHT-IRON GAS-PIPE. [illegible] ON EXCEEDINGLY FAVORABLE TERMS. COLT & WHITTLESEY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]

[illegible] Literary Association, [illegible] The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that they have made the following arrangements for their FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES: [illegible] Chapin's Church, by Hon. E. [illegible], Speaker of the House of Representatives [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 26.—Subject—The Commercial Age. [illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., (Ik Marvel)—Pictures of Venice—Earlier.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., (Ik Marvel)—Pictures of Venice.—Later.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.—The Centurion.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.—The [illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 15.—[illegible]—The Characteristics of New-England Humor.

[illegible] to members, [illegible]; non-members, [illegible]; single tickets, [illegible] cents. Can be obtained at the Library, [illegible] No. [illegible], and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

FLOYD CLARKSON, WM. H. WICKHAM, ROWLAND H. TIMPSON. } Lec. Com.

[illegible] Sale of Useful French China, [illegible] Crockery and Glass Ware.—Many [illegible] reduced one-half. [illegible] The public will be [illegible] of these great bargains in this stock of French China. [illegible] J. K. KERR.

[illegible] Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, [illegible] For subscriptions, [illegible] or for further information, [illegible] JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, THE DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees. [illegible]

[illegible] A new and economical [illegible] brandy, surpassing every other [illegible] for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Library Association.—[illegible] The third Lecture in the [illegible] will be delivered THIS EVENING, in the lecture-room of Clinton Hall, at [illegible] o'clock, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq. (Ik Marvel). Subject—Pictures of Venice—Later. Single tickets 50 cents, can be had at the door.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

JEWELRY!!!

Rich, Cheap and Fashionable.—GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, is selling all kinds of [illegible] rings, seals, keys, [illegible] at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Watches! Watches!! Watches!!!

[illegible]

Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled, as low as [illegible]

[illegible]

And all kinds of Gold Watches from [illegible]

Silver Watches from [illegible]

G. C. ALLEN, 11 Wall-st., up stairs, near Broadway.

Teachers' Association.—The members of the Association [illegible] at the Hall of the Board of Education, at [illegible] P. M., in order to attend, in a body, the funeral of [illegible] Mr. WM. H. [illegible], Principal of Ward School No. [illegible], and associate teacher in the [illegible] Normal School of this City. By order. JOHN H. FANNING, President.

Professor [illegible], of New-York, Lectures at [illegible] Chapel—Corner of [illegible] place and [illegible], Brooklyn, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, on WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY. [illegible]

Richard D. [illegible], Esq., will lecture before the Catholic Library Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Subject—The Dove of [illegible]. Tickets, [illegible] cents each, can be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS who were witnesses of the accident by which an aged lady was run over and nearly killed while getting from a 7th-av. omnibus, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., on the morning of the 19th last November.

All such gentlemen or ladies would confer a special favor by calling or leaving their address immediately with H. B. WINFIELD, No. 281 Broadway, or at the residence of Mrs. J. T. CLAPP, northeast corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av., where the injured lady resides.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHARLES E. KING, twenty-seven years of age, light complexioned, brown hair, light whiskers and moustaches, five feet [illegible] inches high, slender built, genteel appearance, and of good address; had on black, light-brown pants, black coat, and dark-brown or black over-coat with black velvet collar; he left his boarding-house on Saturday, Nov. 15, to take the cars for Troy, having as baggage a traveling-bag only, containing clothing, some of which may be marked C. [illegible], and a gold watch, [illegible] gold dial. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded by addressing his late employers, PETTIBONE & PLATT, No. 228 Pearl-st., or his father, FOSTER KING, Waterford, N. Y.

MISS JANE GRAY WILL RECEIVE A NOTE at Madison-square Post-Office on Saturday, Dec. 6. A. B. & J. P.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will lecture on [illegible] in the large Chapel of the New-York University, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock. Doors open at 7.

Tickets for sale at the bookstores and at the rooms, No. [illegible] Waverley-place. GEO. W. COLLORD, Chairman Lec. Com.

ELIHU BURRITT—WILL DELIVER A LECTURE, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, on the possibility and plan of a brotherly copartnership of North and South for the peaceful extinction of Slavery. The lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents, paid at the door.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS DAY, the 4th [illegible], at 7½ o'clock P. M. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

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Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED. No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled		$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$30 to	300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to	20
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to	20
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to	20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.

FURS.

HARLEY, No. 94 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane, Has the best assortment of FINE FURS IN THE CITY, And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 94 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., NOS. 31 AND 33 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y., Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of LADIES' FANCY FURS. Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS. None to surpass them this season. Orders carefully executed. No. [illegible] Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 130 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THIS EVENING. THALBERG'S CLOSING CONCERTS. THALBERG'S AND D'ANGRI'S POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE (but two) in New-York, prior to their definite departure for other cities.

MR. THALBERG will play on this only occasion and on the same evening THOSE FIVE OF HIS COMPOSITIONS, the repetition of which has been generally requested, viz.: Fantasias on DON GIOVANNI, MASANIELLO, LUCREZIA BORGIA, L'ELISIR D'AMORE, and LA BARCAROLE.

A special platform will be erected, covering up the Orchestra, (which will be on the stage,) and running into the Parquet among the audience part, thus enabling the entire audience to see, as well as to hear Mr. Thalberg's performances.

Madame D'ANGRI will sing "Di Tanti Palpiti," from "Tancredi," Rondo "Cenerentola," the Duet from the "Barbiere di Seviglia," and Aria from "Saffo."

The arrangements at the Garden will not only afford an increased number of FIRST-RATE DOLLAR SEATS, but enable the management to admit some six hundred persons to the upper boxes at an admission of FIFTY CENTS, thus affording every facility to all classes to hear Mr. Thalberg and Madame D'Angri.

Sig. MORELLI. CARL BERGMANN. THE ORCHESTRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to all parts	One Dollar
Reserved Seats in Parquet and Dress Circle	Fifty Cents extra
Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.)	Fifty Cents
Proscenium Boxes (to hold five)	Ten Dollars
Private Boxes (to hold six)	Ten Dollars

The Fifty Cent Tickets to Upper Boxes can only be had at the entrance in Crosby-st. in the evening.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO CONCERTS on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of next week.

The sale of seats for TUESDAY, Dec. 9, will commence on Saturday.

THALBERG'S MUSIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED have republished from the authenticated European copies, a correct edition of Thalberg's beautiful compositions, including his variations on a theme from Elisire D'Amore. Price $1. Fantasie, from the Huguenots, $1. Serenade from Don Pasquale, 50c., &c., &c. Copies sent by mail on receipt of the price. FIRTH, POND & CO., 547 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE, Having accepted an Engagement at the Tacon Theatre, Havana, Their Performances in this Country will MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE On the 10th instant. FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF MADAME LA GRANGE. AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE will be given this THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, When will be presented FOR THE SECOND TIME IN AMERICA. Verdi's Grand Opera in three acts LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Madame DE LA GRANGE.
Flora	Madame SIEDENBURG.
Alfred	Signor BRIGNOLI.
Germond	Signor AMODIO.
Baron Du Phol	Signor GASPARONI.

The same Opera will be produced On FRIDAY, the 5th instant.

MAX MARETZEK, Conductor.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR	Second Circle, 50 cents
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra	Amphitheatre, 25 cents

Seats for either of the three performances may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.

Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, will be presented, for the tenth time, the triumphantly successful comedy, in three acts, called YOUNG NEW-YORK, which has been IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL. Scene—Saratoga and New-York. Time—August and September, 1856.

Mr. Ten-per-cent	Mr. Burnett.
Mr. Adolphus Washington Ten-per-cent	Mr. G. Jordan.
Mr. Airy Froth	Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Mr. Nutgalls	Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
Mr. Needham Crawl	Mr. Stoddart.
Mrs. Ten-per-cent	Mrs. H. P. Grattan.
Mrs. Coralia Sewing	Miss Josephine Manners.
Miss Rose Ten-per-cent	Miss Laura Keene.

Grand selection by the Orchestra, Conductor, Mr. T. Baker.

To conclude with THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS. Supported by Mrs. T. B. Johnston, Misses C. Jefferson, Manners, Ada Clifton and Allerne; Messrs. J. B. Johnston, Reeve, Stoddart, Harcourt, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, THALBERG'S GRAND CONCERT. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 5, Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.

Tickets [illegible] 50 cts.

GRAND COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION. Last night but five of the engagement of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY, ESPINOSA, YOUNG HENGLER, THE INFANT WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA, Jerome's Comicality, for the last night, M. DU TOUPET.

M. du Toupet .... Espinosa

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, by the Infant Wonder, Young America, (nightly received with the most enthusiastic cheers,) Young Hengler.

TWO GRAND PAS, by Mlle. Robert and the Ballet Company.

GRAND REVIVAL OF RAOUL.

Courci .... Antoine | Zametti .... Jerome

Saturday—Great variety of entertainments, for the benefit of YOUNG HENGLER.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. THURSDAY—Last night but one of Miss Agnes Robertson, who will appear in six characters.

The drama of VICTOR AND HORTENSE. Victor, Mr. Dion Bourcicault; Hortense, Miss A. Robertson.

The favorite farce of JOHN JONES. Guy Goodluck, the most unfortunate man in the world, Mr. Burton.

The first night here of THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

Maria, the manager's daughter	Miss A. Robertson
Sally Bacon, with a song	Miss A. Robertson
Hans, from Germany, with a melody	Miss A. Robertson
Effie Bloom, a Scotch lassie, with ballad	Miss A. Robertson
Corney, a bogtrotter, with "The Widow Machree" and Irish jig	Miss A. Robertson

To-morrow—THE PHANTOM, first time here.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Triumphant success of MR. JAMES ANDERSON and MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY, who will appear on Thursday, Dec. 4, in INGOMAR. Friday, Dec. 5, in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE and Saturday in THE LADY OF LYONS and CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, being for the benefit of MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY.

Mr. Anderson and Miss Agnes Elsworthy will be sustained in these pieces by the full strength of this unrivaled company, presenting a combination of histrionic genius rarely to be seen, and the plays will be produced with that careful attention to perfection in properties and scenery for which this theatre is remarkable.

Mr. Isherwood's last scene in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE has been pronounced a perfect scenic picture.

Box Book open three days in advance.

CHINESE ROOMS. No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's. ONLY COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD. SIG. DONETTI'S Great Original Comic Troupe of ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS, LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES, TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE, &c. And MAGICAL ILLUMINATED DISOLVENOUS, with wonderful Dog JOHN BULL.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely; concluding at 9¾. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents; children half price. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway. DOUBLE OPERA WEEK. Grand revival of the two great Burlesque Operas, TROVATORE AND MARITANA, with all the charming and popular music.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, TROVATORE.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, MARITANA, with all the popular Music.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1856.—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. THIS EVENING at [illegible], CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.

BALL SEASON.

The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 1 South-st.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen of Grammar School No. 42, in Allen-st., will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, under the direction of their teacher GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Esq. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the School and at the door on evening of performance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. For full particulars see programme.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] On exhibition, THE INDIAN GIRL, And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. [illegible] Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Entrance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS.—THE PLEASURE derived from practising WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near [illegible] 15th-st. See specimens.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS habits, a situation to go South (or to the West) [illegible] furnish good City references. Address C. B. S., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR AN EXPERIENCED Scotch girl, who is an excellent [illegible] and laundress, and has the highest references for honesty, integrity and capability; is willing to [illegible] not object to do the housework of a private family. [illegible] wanted, situations for two more, respectable girls, in [illegible] or country, to do general housework; will be found [illegible] capable help, efficient and well recommended, [illegible] accept moderate wages in steady situations. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUATIONS in one family or separate; one as [illegible] seamstress or dressmaker, cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, makes shirts, ladies' undergarments in fashionable style, and has excellent City references. Wages $6 to $8 in this City or Brooklyn. The other is 19, a neat sewer, a good nurse, willing to wait on a lady who boards. Wages $5 to $6. Call or address No. 210 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, to do housework in a small [illegible]; plain cook and first-rate laundress; makes excellent bread and biscuit; is neat, economical, and trustworthy to her employer; will take small wages in a good home. Also, by a healthy young woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; highly recommended by a physician in the City. Can be seen in basement of [illegible] 8th-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; is competent to cut and fit ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Would not object to assist with other light work, or would go out by the week. Can give good City reference. Apply No. 163 7th-av., above 22d-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and a [illegible] washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 [illegible]-st., near [illegible], in the corset store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress in a family, by the week or month, by a young woman, who can bring good City recommendations from her last employer. Cuts and fits children's clothes. Apply at No. 89 Hammersley-st., for SEAMSTRESS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in City or country, for general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; bakes and makes bread and pies well; willing and obliging. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 317 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in a dry goods store. Very moderate compensation required. Address [illegible], New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF FIRST-RATE EDUCATION, to go a short distance in the country, [illegible] companion for a lady and to assist in [illegible]. It would be desirable if she could play the piano and sing. Apply at room No. [illegible], Taylor's International Hotel, Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, IN A DRY goods and fancy store; a man who [illegible] large State and Western trade will meet with [illegible] good position. References required. Address Box No. 2,560 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN OF ERRANDS, &c. One with good recommendations may apply to No. 480 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

WANTED—A BROOM INSTRUCTOR, AT THE New-York Institution for the Blind. Apply at the Institution, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse and seamstress, in a small private family. Apply at No. 48 West 17th-st., between 3 and 5 P. M.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY two draughtsmen who understand topographical sketching. Apply to R. D. WILLIAMSON, No. [illegible] Ann-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell [illegible] Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. Security [illegible] Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, now engaged as instructor in one of our prominent City institutions, having a few unengaged hours in the afternoon and evening, desires to obtain some private pupils. Instruction will be given in Latin, Greek and the other studies incident to a collegiate education. The highest recommendations as to moral and refined character, and as to qualifications, will be furnished. Address BRADSHAW, Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY—AN ACCOMPLISHED and experienced teacher on the piano, and an excellent singer, would like a situation where the instruction of one or two pupils would be considered an equivalent for her board. Address CASPER, No. 9 University-place.

TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE DESIRES a situation as teacher; she teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, French, drawing, and painting in oil and water colors. The best of testimonials given. Address W. K. H., Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED to teaching, wishes for an engagement as visiting or resident governess, in New-York or Brooklyn. In the latter capacity, advertiser would give instruction in English and French in lieu of board and washing. Address J. K., No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 54 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms, and a back parlor, with full or partial board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a first-class house, delightfully located, at No. 348 Henry-st., within four minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes for himself partial and for his wife full board, in a quiet, respectable (English preferred) private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Location must be in the best part of the city. R. S., Letter-box No. 1866, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, child and nurse, in a private family. Address Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom furnished, without board, by a single gentleman of 30, (who attends only to his own affairs) [illegible] 4th-st.; a permanent residence preferred; references required and given. Address LINGHIST, Union-square Post-Office. No boarding-house keeper need apply.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with second story, (communicating doors,) or two single gents, with a room suitable for an office. Apply, with reference, at No. 67 2d-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, NURSES, seamstresses, housework and small girls, for the best situations in the City, at No. 51 6th-av., one door from corner of Broadway. Call in, girls, and take the good places, at FERRE'S Agency.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT IRISH COOKS and two American chambermaids, one seamstress and nurse, and several girls of all work, are waiting for situations at the Needle-room of the Industrial Association, No. 1 Astor-place, corner Broadway.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. P. T. WILDE, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SILK MILLINERY GOODS, Straw Goods, Silk and Fancy Bonnets, Dress Caps and Head Dresses, French Flowers, Feathers, &c.

A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS FOR SALE at retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS FOR SALE very low, at wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

AGRICULTURAL [illegible]

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—[illegible]

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, during the past week, have generally been quite extensive. [illegible] Towards the close, trade became more regular; and, in view of the report of a serious break in the Erie Canal, [illegible] County, and of the official announcement that the State Canals will be duly closed for the season on the 10th inst., owners of produce, immediately available, now evince renewed confidence, while both the home and export demand is good.

The reported receipts (by river and railway, as [illegible]) of Breadstuffs during the past week consisted of about 152,000 barrels of Flour, [illegible] bushels of Wheat, 35,600 bushels of Corn, [illegible] bushels of Rye, 32,500 bushels of Oats, and 27,[illegible] bushels of Barley, against about 130,000 barrels of Flour, 387,000 bushels of Wheat, 33,000 bushels of Corn, [illegible] bushels of Rye, 12,000 bushels of Oats, and 3,000 bushels of Barley, during the preceding week; and about 144,000 barrels of Flour, 621,000 bushels of Wheat, 225,000 bushels of Corn, 300 bushels of Rye, 12,000 bushels of Oats, and 500 bushels of Barley, during the week ending with the 29th ult.

The reported sales of Breadstuffs for the last week, of five business days, embraced about 83,400 bbls. of Flour; 534,000 bushels of Wheat; 167,600 bushels of Corn; 42,100 bushels of Rye, and 19,500 bushels of Barley—showing an increase of about 13,500 bbls. of Flour; 71,000 bushels of Wheat; 19,000 bushels of Corn; 3,600 bushels of Rye, and 5,000 bushels of Barley, as compared with the reported transactions of the preceding week, of five business days, which reached about 69,900 bbls. of Flour; 513,000 bushels of Wheat; 138,000 bushels of Corn; 34,100 bushels of Rye, and 14,500 bushels of Barley. By reducing the Flour to Grain, at the usual rate of five bushels to the barrel, and adding the product to the actual amount of Grain, the reported sales of Breadstuffs during the week just closed are shown to be about 163,500 bushels more than those of the preceding week.

Our available supply of Breadstuffs is fair for the season, but in view of the proximate suspension of internal navigation, the prospects of any heavy additions are very slight, and owners of what is within the reach of buyers, now contend for full prices. As compared with the prices of Breadstuffs a week ago, Wheat Flour closes firmly—with a moderate export and a good home demand. White Wheat has advanced 1c.@3c. ℔ bushel; while red Wheat, Rye and Barley are quoted unchanged. Corn has fallen off 2c. @3c. ℔ bushel,—and though it is not abundant it is heavy and languid. Wheat is the only kind of Grain for which buyers eagerly seek. Oats are quoted down 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, with a very dull market therefor.

Cotton has been in pretty good request at very firm rates. Our available stock is now about 56,400 bales, against 33,[illegible] bales same time last year. The receipts of Cotton at all the shipping ports, to latest dates this season, have been 843,530 bales, against 946,012 bales to the corresponding period of last season. The total exports of Cotton from the United States so far this season have been 299,949 bales, against 441,[illegible] bales to the same time last season. The total stock on hand and on shipboard in all the shipping ports at the latest dates, was 474,936 bales, against [illegible] bales at the same period last year. The stock in the interior towns, at the latest dates, was 113,[illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales at the corresponding period a year ago.

Provisions have generally been more sought after at improved prices.

Groceries have attracted very little attention, yet they close without any remarkable alteration in value.

No very important change has occurred in other commodities.

We annex a comparative statement of the stocks of leading articles in first hands, in this market, about Dec. 1:

	1855.	1856.
Coffee, bags	62,767	63,409
Cotton, bales	33,300	56,400
Hemp, bales	20,385	10,114
Hides, number	23,065	11,654
Lead, pigs	2,600	4,300
Leather, Sole, sides	72,924	52,680
Molasses, hhds.	550	2,515
Molasses, bbls. and tcs.	196	60
Pork, bbls.	17,482	9,280
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	37,992	10,880
Rice, tcs.	1,613	2,841
Rice, bags	500	2,700
Sugars, hhds.	8,091	14,254
Sugars, bbls.	2,700	9,710
Sugars, boxes	12,473	10,856
Tea, [illegible]	1,000	6,000
Tobacco, crude, hhds.	5,337	6,310
Tobacco, crude, bales	5,550	2,750
Tobacco, manufactured, pkgs.	29,081	36,231
Turpentine, crude, bbls.	2,500	Small.
Turpentine, spirits, bbls.	12,500	4,500

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish all further necessary information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; and, at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2.

MARKETS.	Beeves: In market to-day.	Beeves: Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2400	2400	42	260	1842	5000
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	319	9	23	3707	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	317	87	141	2201	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	246	134	102	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	200	......	......	......	......
Total for the week	......	3383	272	525	8039	5000
Last week	2169	[illegible]	285	475	8139	7464

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	2,400
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,664
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	3,320
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,383
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	2,483

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	300	......	......	......	......
Hudson River Railroad	587	......	......	......	3000
Hudson River Boats	680	......	......	......	2000
Harlem Railroad	450	42	260	1841	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	[illegible]	......	......	......	......
On foot	[illegible]	......	......	......	......

The following is the official report of animals freighted upon the Erie Railroad, destined for this City, for the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	681	Hogs	12,966
Sheep	1835	Calves	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "*fifth quarter*" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about a ¼c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11c.	10½c.@10¾c.
First quality	9½c.@10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	9c.@ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	[illegible]	7½c.@ 7¾c.
General selling prices	[illegible]@10c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
Average of all sales about	[illegible]	9c. @ 9c.

At ALLERTON'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The market opened this morning under very unfavorable circumstances, at least so far as the weather was concerned. Mud, deep mud, softened by the continued rain and the tramping of thousands of cattle, was everywhere in the yards and avenues, over-shoe deep. The cattle—wet, cold, and worried from their journey, obliged to stand in this, and well bedaubed withal—were not in an attractive condition for buyers.

There were several droves of good cattle, with some extra, and a few very extra lots, but the majority were not equal in quality to those of last week.

Prices varied considerably during the day—the best sales being made during the morning while the storm was raging. Butchers must have their supply as well in foul as in fair weather, and having turned out in a severe storm they hastened their purchases. So great was the variation in prices and falling off in purchasers that one drover whose cattle did not reach the yards till 11 o'clock A. M., estimated that he would have been full $500 better off had he been there for the first sales, his drove being of that quality most desired by early buyers. The mid-day market was very much depressed, and prices considerably lower than the morning figures. Towards night there was an improvement and the market closed with a good degree of activity.

The numbers in the yards to-day were 2,400, against 2,169 of last Wednesday, and from the appearance at 4 P. M. we judged about 200 head would be left over. Some 200 Beeves went to the Brighton market—a small number; but like our own market at this season, the Eastern markets are getting good supplies from localities near home. We could not hear of any droves kept back either by delays or designedly for a future market.

Upon the whole, we quote a little advance upon last week's prices, although the average sales will be but very little higher. Prices had a wide range to-day—the best, which was *par excellent* being about 12c., (for one animal,) and the lowest that we witnessed, 8c.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

Y's.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	107	Texas	J. Colt	Geo. Ayrault.
2	33	N. Y.	H. Simpson	Geo. Ayrault.
3	126	Ky.&Ohio	B. Westheimer	Owner.
4	55	Ill.	H. Sheldon	J. Budlong.
5	61	Ohio	F. Yocum	Mead& Holeb
6	52	Ohio	Claypool & Sawyer	C. G. Teed.
7	51	N. Y.	Miller, Harrington&Co.	Owners.
8	124	Mo.	Alexander & Conkle	S. Ullery.
9	58	Ind.	N. Caldwell	T. Wheeler.
10	54	N.Y.&Con.	B. Bartram	Owner.
11	66	N.Y.&Ky.	H. Emor	Owner.
12	50	Ky.	Ullery & Conger	Owners.
13	60	Ky.	Daniel Barnes	Owner.
14	25	Texas	Shuster & Levi	Owners.
15	25	Pa.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
16	21	Pa.	Samuel Lauterback	Owner.
17	46	Ky.	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
18	34	N. Y.	G. M. Wells	Owner.
19	18	N. J.	R. Murray	Owner.
20	6	N. J.	G. W. Stilwell	Owner.
21	14	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
22	40	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
23	30	N. Y.	H. Sheldon	J. Budlong.
24	9	N. Y.	S. Haley	Owner.
25	57	N. Y.	Calver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
26	50	Ill.	J. Smiley	J.H.Will'ms.
27	70	Ky.	J. C. Van Meter	J.H.Will'ms.
28	[illegible]	N. Y.	Wm. Elliott	T. W. & Son.
29	66	Ill.	Alexander & Co.	T. W. & Son.
1*	21	N. Y.	J. Purchase	Owner.
2*	76	Ohio	J. A. Williams	Geo. A Taffey
3*	80	Ill.	Pifer & Sidner	Owners.
4*	30	N. Y.	Thos. M. Vail	Owner.
5*	16	N. Y.	E. M. Prag	Owner.
6*	14	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.
7*	20	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

The excessive rain pretty much precluded out-door notes of sales. This has been one of the very few rainy market days at Forty-fourth-street for nearly two years past.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold on their own account 14 fat cattle, fed by JONAS SEELY, of Orange Co., N. Y. This was the best lot we met in market. They averaged full 1,000 lbs. net. Among them was a three-year-old heifer estimated to weigh 950 lbs. net, which was sold for $112, or but little, if any, under 12c. ℔ lb. One pair sold to a Newark firm for $275, or 11c. ℔ lb., as they were estimated at 2,500 lbs.

T. YOCUM started from Madison County, Ohio, with 88 head of fair Cattle, weighing alive 1,500 lbs. One was trampled upon the cars, and 36 head were sold at Albany, leaving 51 for to-day's market, which were selling by MEAD & HOLCOMB at 9c.@10c. and 10½c. for a few of the best. Mr. YOCUM has been a large contributor to this market, but this is his last lot, and in his opinion, Madison County was never so thoroughly drained of Cattle as at the present time.

J. C. HOAG sold on his own account 40 Dutchess County Cattle, of good quality, differing in weights. G. GWIN took 7, estimated to weigh 900 lbs., at about 10c. ℔ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling 107 medium Texas Cattle, belonging to J. COLT, at about 8c., and 31 Livingston County, N. Y., Cattle, for H. SIMPSON, at about 10c. ℔ lb.

J. A. MERRITT was selling, on his own account, a lot of Kentucky Cattle, and 14 from Westchester County, N. Y., at 10c., best, and 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for the rest.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The inquiry for fresh Cows is rather more active, without any particular variation in price.

ALLERTON reports 42 Milch Cows received during week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $55@$60 for good, and $55@$60 for extras. No change since last week.

BROWNING reports 9 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras—very few coming in, and a small demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 87 Milch Cows selling at $25@$30 for Common; $35@$40 for good; extras, $50@$60, and a few as high as $65. No variation in the market.

O'BRIEN reports 134 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. No variation in price since last week, but a brisker market. The supply is sufficient.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts during the past week show an increase in numbers, and a more active demand is reported. Prices incline upwards.

ALLERTON reports 260 Veal Calves, selling for 5½c.@6c.; extras, 7c. Supply good, with an improvement in the market.

BROWNING reports 23 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c. A little improvement in the market.

CHAMBERLIN reports 141 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. Market more active, with an advance in price.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. The supply more than equals the demand. Prices have, however, advanced, say ¼c. ℔ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The receipts of live animals continue to fall off, as compared with the large numbers offered a few weeks ago. The quality of the stock of the last few days is a decided improvement over that of last week. Some lots of extra Sheep have been sold for $10 ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,841 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$4 75, and extras, $7@$9 ℔ head. Stock much better in quality than last week, and an improvement in price.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,707 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$6; and some extras, at $9 @$10 ℔ head. Quality fair, with an improvement of about 50c. ℔ head in price. Receipts from New-York, New-Jersey and Indiana.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,291 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 50 ℔ head. Market not so well supplied, and an advance of about 50c. ℔ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.

JAMES McCARTY reports sales of 356 Sheep and Lambs at $2 50@$7 62 ℔ head.

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
84	$346 50	43	204 25
100	387 50	74	487 00
73	280 25	112	240 00
33	100 75	66	387 25
35	131 25		

THOS. E. LARKIN reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
101	[illegible]	43	[illegible]
70	220 00	85	287 00
141	387 12	63	230 00

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 726 Sheep and Lambs for $3,314 75.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 5,000 Hogs, which have been sold at [illegible] ℔ lb., gross or live weight.

MILLS & BARTLETT, commission merchants, report the following sales of Hogs for the week ending Dec. 3. For T. F. BOYD & CO., Seneca County, Ohio, 176 corn-fed Hogs, average net 180 lbs., at 7⅛c. For E. OSBORNE, Franklin County, Ohio, 132 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 224 lbs., at 6½c. For BUCKLAND & PERKINS, Mount Vernon, Ohio, 374 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 244 lbs., at 6⅛c. For GEORGE FOSMOUR, Putnam County, Ia., 104 corn-fed Hogs, average net 179 lbs., at 7⅛c. For J. W. IRWIN, Logan County, Ohio, 131 corn-fed Hogs, average net 180 lbs., at 7 31-100c. For same owners, 161 corn-fed Hogs, average net 187 lbs., at 7⅛c. For ISAAC G. BALDWIN, Franklin County, Ohio, 115 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 200 lbs., at 6⅛c. For WM. MCPHERSON, Livingston County, N. Y., 66 stock Hogs, at 6c. For F. S. FREES, Marion County, Ohio, 132 corn-fed Hogs, average net 177 lbs., at 7⅛c. For G. W. BARTLETT, Chesterville, Ohio, 476 corn-fed Hogs, average net 180 lbs., at 7⅛c. For LITTLE & ANSELL, Marion County, Ohio, 187 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 184 lbs., at 6⅛c. For C. LADD, Seneca County, Ohio, 159 corn-fed Hogs, average gross 242 lbs., at 6⅛c. For L. S. SNOWES, Indiana, 257 corn-fed Hogs, average net 180 lbs., at 7 61-100c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

The Cattle market, yesterday and to-day, was rather heavy, particularly in the sale of Sheep and Beeves, owing to the fact that there is an unusual quantity of Pork and Poultry in the various retail markets.

BEEF.—The entire sales of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,050 head, most of which were disposed off at from $8 37½@$10 ℔ 100 lbs. A large number were sold at $9 gross.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep was unusually large, amounting to 7,000 head, at prices varying from $2 50 to $3 50 and $4 ℔ head. Lambs are selling at about $3 each.

HOGS.—This market was better stocked than for some time past, and sales consequently were rather dull. Nearly 3,000 head were disposed of at from $7 50 to $7 75 and $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This kind of stock continues in good demand, and all offered (150 head) were sold readily at from $25 to $35, $45 and $50 each, according to quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The warm, wet weather of the past week has prevented active sales of Apples, and especially of Poultry. The former have been very dull at quoted prices, and rather than sell below, which dealers cannot well afford to, they have been storing for a more favorable season.

Poultry continues to come in freely, and much of it is sold low or it would spoil in sellers' hands. The present storm will tend still more to depress the market.

Butter is coming in pretty freely, with a fair home trade. There is but little shipping.

Eggs, in pickle, are in fair supply, while fresh ones are getting scarce.

Potatoes—Mercer, common, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@	$2 25
Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—Mercer, extra, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes—Nova Scotia Mercers, ℔ bus	70	@	75
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Dykemans, for seed, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes, ℔ bushel	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Camdens, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	—
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	—
Onions—℔ 100 strings	3 50	@	—
Leeks—℔ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches	6 00	@	—
Celery—℔ doz.	75	@	1 00
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	5 00	@	6 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	75	@	87
Turnips—White, ℔ basket	12	@	—
Spinach—℔ bbl.	50	@	—
Carrots—Washed ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Beets—℔ bushel	44	@	50
Parsnips—℔ bbl	1 50	@	—
Cranberries—℔ bbl.	10 50	@	12 00
Cabbages—℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Cauliflower—℔ doz.	1 00	@	2 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	5 00
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Sweetings, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	4 50	@	5 00
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb.	8	@	8½
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Dried Peaches—New, ℔ lb.	17	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., pails ℔ lb.	28	@	31
Butter—Orange County, firkins, ℔ lb.	26	@	28
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	21	@	25
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	12	@	17
Lard—in bbls.	12	@	13
Lard—Kegs	13½	@	13½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	9½	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	24	@	25
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz.	20	@	21
Fowls—℔ pair	50	@	62
Fowls—Guinea, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Chickens—℔ lb.	10	@	12
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	62	@	1 00
Ducks—Brant, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks—Canvas-Back, ℔ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks—Red-Heads, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks—Broadbills, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Ducks—Widgeon	50	@	62
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair	87	@	62
Ducks—Teal, ℔ pair	37	@	62
Turkeys—℔ lb.	10	@	14
Geese—℔ lb.	8	@	10
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 87
Woodcock—℔ doz.	4 50	@	5 00
Partridges—℔ pair	75	@	87
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	50	@	62
Quail—℔ dozen	4 00	@	4 50
Robin—℔ doz.	50	@	62
Rabbits—℔ pair	25	@	31
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb.	7	@	7½
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Bear Meat—℔ lb.	18	@	21
Roasting Pigs—Each	2 00	@	3 00

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is poorly supplied, and is quiet. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 8c. ℔ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $41 50 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American yellow, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are quiet, yet steady. Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 85@$2 75; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 87½; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 12½@$1 33; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 95c.@$1 50; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 75c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 60c.@85c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 80c.@$1 12½; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 65c.@$1; Childrens' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 47½c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 90c.@$1 12½; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 72½c. @95c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 45c.@62½c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 37½@$1 87½; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 75c.@1 06¼; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 50c.@62½c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3¾c.; Pilot, 5¼c.; Crackers, 5½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Are still quite salable and firm. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Callaburg, $7@$9 50; Philadelphia face, $18@$20; Bath, $25 @$30; Welsh, fire, $27 50@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40 @$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ℔ M.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, yet prices are rather infirm. We quote: Patent Sperm, 50c.@52c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 30c.@31c.; Adamantine, 25c.@27½c.; and Mould Tallow, 13½c.@16c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—North River, $1@$1 12½; Roman, &c., $3 50, and Marble, $8 ℔ bbl.

COAL—The supply exceeds the requirements of buyers; prices show no improvement. Liverpool Cannel, $10; Liverpool Orrel, $8; Pictou, &c., $5 50 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is slightly dealt in at our quotations. Java, 12½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c. @12c.; Rio, 8½c.@11½c., and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is in limited request at the annexed rates. New Sheathing, 29½c.; Old do. 22c.@23½c.; Yellow do. 23c.; American Ingot, 25½c.@26c.; Chili Pig, 23½c.@24c.; Bolts, 32c., and Braziers, 33c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, and prices are maintained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13¼

DRY GOODS—We can report nothing really new in this line.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 35@$1 70 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and limited demand at $3@$4 ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ℔ bbl. Mackerel remain quiet and languid at $19@$20 for large No. 1; $8 50@$10 for small do.; $9 50@$10 for large No. 3; $7@$8 for small and medium do.; $9 12½@$9 62½ for large No. 2; and $[illegible] for small and medium do. ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$21 ℔ tr., and $22 50 ℔ bbl. Shad, at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2 ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $4 37½@$4 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and heavy, and in moderate demand, at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 26c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLAX—Jersey, 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity and less buoyancy. The inclement weather is adverse to a vigorous business. The sales since our last embrace about 8,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00	@	$6 15
Straight State	6 15	@	6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30	@	6 55
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lakes	6 25	@	6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50	@	6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 40	@	6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60	@	6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60	@	6 75
Extra Ohio	6 70	@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 70	@	6 90
Extra Genesee	6 90	@	8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75	@	9 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy; superfine to extra commands only $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl.; 650 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $6 60@$8 and $9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and infirm, at $3 37½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are salable and firm as previously quoted.

FRUITS—The inquiry is pretty brisk; prices show no remarkable changes. Layer Raisins, $4 25; Bunch do., $3 75 ℔ whole box; proportionate rates for smaller packages; Sardines, 55c.@60c. ℔ box; prime Zante Currants, 12½c.@23c.; Leghorn Citron, 19½c.@19½c.; Shelled Almonds, 21½c.@28c.; Hard-shell Almonds, 15½c.@19c.; Soft-shell Almonds, 15½c.@17½c.; Figs, 4c.@18c.; Prunes, 9c.@18c.; Filberts, 7½c.; Walnuts, 8c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c. ℔ lb.; Peanuts, $1 37½@$1 62½ ℔ bushel.

FURS—No very important movements have been reported in this line since our last.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet and infirm, though most owners adhere to old prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 68,000 bushels,—including ordinary Western White at $1 68; and very ordinary to choice do. Red at $1 58@$1 57 ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 60@$1 74 for White, and $1 38@$1 60 for red ℔ bushel. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold at this rate. Oats are heavy and infirm at 47c.@49c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@47c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 10@$1 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. 15,000 bushels have been sold since Monday within the range. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy. There were sales reported of about 17,500 bushels at 67c.@69c. for unsound; 70c.@71c. for Mixed; 72c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel. White Beans $2. Canadian Peas, $1@$1 05, ℔ bushel, and Black-eyed Peas at $3 75@$4 ℔ 2 bushels.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 13c.@14c. ℔ yard.

GUNPOWDER—Blasting, $3; Shipping, $3 50@$3 75; Rifle, $5@$5 25 ℔ 25-lb. packages.

HAIR—South American mixed, 23c.@26c. ℔ lb.

HAY—Sales of 850 bales River transpired at 65c. @70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet, yet quoted steady: Undressed American, $210@$215; Dressed do., $240@$300 ℔ ton; Jute, $120@$215; Clean Russian, $250; Italian, $275@$290, ℔ ton; Manila, 9½c.; Sunn, 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb. Stock in first hands, Dec. 1, 1856, only 120 bales American, and 2,975 bales foreign.

HIDES—Are arriving and selling moderately at full quotations. Prime Buenos Ayres command 30c.; Rio Grande, 29c.@29½c.; Orinoco, 28c.; Dry Southern, 19c.@20c.; and other descriptions at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Our available stock in first hands is only about 11,600, against 35,000 same date last year.

HOMINY—DREW & FRENCH's Kiln-dried, 3½c.@3¾c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—Cuba 77½c., in bond; 92½c.@95c., free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do., $13@$14 50 ℔ hundred.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 19c.@21c.; Carthagena, 23c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@37½c. ℔ lb.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 40c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@95c.; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 85c.@$1, and Guatemala, $1 10@$1 20 ℔ lb.

IRON—The demand is fair, and prices are firm. Scotch Pig, $29@$30; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $56@$60 for refined; Swedish Bar, $105@$110; Russia, T. V. P. Bar, $125, usual terms, ℔ ton. Sheet, 3¾c.@4½c. for English, and 12c.@13½c. for first-quality Russian, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 37½, cash and time, ℔ M.

LEAD—Is very quiet at old prices; $8@$8 12½ for Foreign, and $8 75 for Galena, ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, 6¼c. ℔ lb. Sheet and Pipe, 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is freely sought after, and prices are very firm. We quote Oak, (slaughter,) light weights, 28c.@33c.; Middle, 28c. @32c.; Heavy, (not branding,) 23c.@28c.; Dry Hide, 23c.@25c.; Ohio, 23c.@25c.; Southern Light, 20c.@24c.; R. A. Wet Salted, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 20c.@22½c.; Middle do. do., 20c.@22c.; Light Orinoco, 21½c.@23c.; Middle do., &c., 22c.@23½c.; Heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 21½c.@23c.; Heavy Orinoco, &c., 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, 24½c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, 17c.@19c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 29c.@31c., ℔ lb. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland appears in moderate request, at uniform rates; 90c. for common, and $1 50 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Nothing really new has occurred in this line.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 70c.; Porto Rico, 55c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@53c., and Clayed Cuba, 43c.@49c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Continue in fair request at pretty firm prices. Cut, 3¼c.@3⅜c.; Wrought, 6½c.@8½c.; Wrought Horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules scarce and quiet, yet firm, at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is dull and heavy, mostly at 44c. ℔ gallon. Tar is in limited demand, though it can be had at $1 87½@$2 37½c. ℔ bbl. Resin remains in slack request, and is depressed at $1 60@$1 62½ for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $3@$6 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and infirm at $1 87½@$2 25 ℔ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $36; Country thin, $34@$35; Country thick, nominal, ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude not very active, but it is still held at 79c.@81c. for Whale, and $1 30@$1 35 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is quoted at 90c. for Whale, and $1 65 for Sperm, ℔ gallon, and is very lightly dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c. ℔ gallon. Palm, 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Olive Oil is in fair demand and is steady at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon, and $3 87½@$3 50 ℔ basket. Linseed appears inactive and languid, at about 82½c.@85c. for lots from store, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is retailing at $1@$1 07½ ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, *Dec. 1.—The* only transaction is a sale of 100 bbls. Whale at 79c. The inactivity is owing to the disposition of operators to hear from the whaling fleet.—*Whalemen's List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue, $2 75; ditto white, $3@$3 25 ℔ ton; Calcined, $1 37½ ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better,—sales having transpired since our last of about 750 bbls., in lots, at $19 for old Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for new do.; and $17 for new prime, ℔ barrel. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7⅛c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9¼c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, mostly here at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 650 bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 75@$10 50 for Country Mess; $9 75@$11 25 for repacked do.; and $13 50@$14 50 for new Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $16 50@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 200 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in first hands, Dec. 1, 1856, 2,841 tcs. Carolina, and 2,700 bags Patna.

SALT—Is moderately inquired for, at quoted prices. Cadis and Lisbon, 18c.@19c.; Turks Island, &c., 26c. ℔ bushel; Liverpool, ground, 80c.@82½c.; Liverpool, fine, $1 32½@$1 50 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8c.@8½c.; Refined, 8½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Nitrate Soda, 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet and infirm, at 12c. ℔ lb. American rough Flax also remains scarce and nominal at $2 ℔ bushel. Clean do. is likewise nominally worth $19 ℔ tierce. Linseed is in slack demand, and it is obtainable at $1 95@$2 ℔ bushel. Timothy commands, in lots, $3 for reaped, and $7 25@$3 50 for mowed, ℔ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 8½c.; Buck, 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 10½c.@10¾c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are more active at our quotations: Cassia, in mats, 28c.; Ginger, Race, 6½c.; Mace, 77½c. @82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 85c.@87½.; Pepper, Sumatra, 12½c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 10c.; Cloves, 11c. ℔ lb.

STEEL—A limited business has been transacted in this line, at about quoted rates; English, 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 10c.@12c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, (in bond,) 7¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at uniform rates, sales having transpired since our last of about 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@10c.; and 650 *boxes Havana at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refined is* pretty active, but is rather less firm.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. Prime bought at 11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Rule quiet, but firm, with a reduced amount offering.

TIN—Is in limited request at the annexed figures. Banca, (cash,) 34c.; Straits, (cash,) 33½c. ℔ lb.; Plates, I. X. $12 12½@$13 25; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 50@$9 75; Terne Coke, $9 25@$9 37½; Terne Charcoal, $10 50@$10 75, ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Exhibits no important change. Stocks moderate; demand fair. We quote: Virginia Leaf, 7c.@15c.; Kentucky, 8c.@16c.; Mason County, 10c.@16c.; [illegible]; Havana, [illegible]; Seed Leaf, 10c.@[illegible]; Manufactured No. 1, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common, 14c.@17c.; common to good, [illegible]; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@[illegible]; Pounds, fine, [illegible] 28c.; Pounds, medium, [illegible]; Pounds, common, 20c.@21c.; Pounds, 28s. 24c.@27c.; Ladies' Twist, 20c.@28c. ℔ lb. The sales of Manufactured during November were 12,365 pkgs., against 10,481 pkgs., same time last year. Stock of Manufactured here Dec. 1, 36,231 pkgs., against 29,081 pkgs. same date last year.

TWINE—Calcutta, 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is inactive at our quotations. South Sea, 58½c.@60c.; Northwest Coast, 64c.@65c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 68½c.@65c.; Polar, 70c.@72½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair supply and demand at strengthening rates. 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 50½c.@51c., ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand is brisk, and prices favor factors, whose reduced supplies are less freely offered. The sales reported since our last have amounted to about 175,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece; 30,000 lbs. do. Pulled, and 180 bales Foreign, within our previous range.

ZINC—Sheets, 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 30s. @35s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been, A French brig to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, at $30; an Oldenburg bark to Newport, Eng., Flour, 3s.; two barks to Marseilles, Wheat, 23c., ship's bags; a schooner, 288 tons, to Valencia or Denia, thence to Sicily and back to New-York, $4,500; a brig, 231 tons, to Sierra Leone and back, $2,650; a schooner, 156 tons, to Bermuda, $[illegible]—and back from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 36c., and Molasses, $3; a schooner, 115 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,200; one, 1,400 bbls., to a Windward West India Island, 65c. ℔ bbl.; one to St. Croix, 70c.; one, 175 tons, to St. Thomas, $725 out; a brig, 260 tons, to Cardenas, $1,300; a schooner, 220 tons, to Matanzas, $1,300; a bark, 340 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a British bark to Cork, and a market, Wheat; a brig, 275 tons, for eight months' voyage to West Indies, and a schooner, 127 tons, to St. Croix and St. Thomas, on terms not made public.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 14, 73, 78, 69, 131, 174, 237.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Nos. 707, 852, 853, 855, 857, 860, 864, 869, 870, 871, 832, 876, 880, 210, 861, 847 to 890, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 559, 266.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 759, 794, 1084, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1184, 1186, 629, 1159. *Part II.*—Nos. 939, 1174, 1016, 1018, 1045, 1143, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1195.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Mr. Commissioner Morton.

PASSING BAD MONEY.

Yesterday, after the witnesses had been kept waiting an hour and a half, Mr. Commissioner MORTON proceeded to investigate a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

Mary O'Donnell, a poor Irishwoman, deposed that she went on Saturday last to the dry goods store of the defendant, Joseph F. Campbell, in Pearl-street. She purchased some goods, and among the change she received two half dollars. She offered the money to her landlord on the following Monday, in payment of rent, and on being told one of the coins was bad, she said she had got it in Pearl-street.

John Stewart was called to speak to the character of Campbell; swears that he keeps a respectable store.

M. L. Leman, a "gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion," said Campbell was respectable, and would rather give a poor person half a dollar than cheat him out of a cent; he thought it was a matter in which the public were interested; and for that reason he had come to vindicate the character of this person.

The Commissioner stopped the case. The prosecution contended that previous good character did not alter the facts proved on this examination, namely, that the counterfeit half dollar was passed on the complainant by this defendant, a fact which the defendant himself admitted. Good character was of no avail in contradiction to a proved fact, and could only be used in palliation of the offence after conviction.

The Commissioner evidently thought otherwise. He said that any respectable young man, keeping a store for his mother, was liable to do what this young person had done, namely, to receive a bad half dollar, and *ignorantly* and *unknowingly* of the fact of its being counterfeit, pass, or attempt to pass, it again. He relied much on the testimony as to character. This investigation, trivial as it would seem, would cost the Government upwards of $80. The complainant could always recover the money by civil suit when he had traced the party from whom he received the bad coin.

The case excited a good deal of interest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Sturtevant vs. Birdsall—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Peck vs. Alger—Motion for a reference granted, with liberty to referee to take testimony in Orange County if he should deem it necessary.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York, in relation to the opening of a public place, &c. Petition of Wm. J. Frost et al.—Order to pay the amount of the award for the land mentioned in the report, to the petitioners or their Attorneys.

The Mechanics' Bank vs. Quincy—Order of reference to Charles Stewart to pass the account of the Receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE DENTAL CASE.

Dobson vs. Allen—In this case, which was reported in Tuesday's TIMES, and which it will be remembered was brought to recover money due for services performed in attending a trial at Cincinnati, &c., the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $650.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 3.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

ELECTION RIOTERS—THE ELECT ALDERMAN WILSON.

At the opening of this Court yesterday the Assistant District-Attorney called on the case of William Wilson, Alderman elect of the First Ward, and his coadjutors, the other rioters of that Ward, charged with driving voters from the poles, at the late election, beating and otherwise misusing them.

Wilson's counsel was in Court, and moved to have the trial postponed, on the ground of the absence of witnesses. The Assistant District-Attorney opposed the motion, inas*much as Wilson had received notice on Friday that his* trial would take place on Monday, and that on his statement that he had to go on a target excursion on that day, further postponed till Wednesday, (yesterday.) The Court decided that it could not entertain Wilson's appli*cation, and notified him to be ready for trial in the course* of the day.

At a later period, Wilson reappeared in Court, without his witnesses. The District-Attorney consented that the case might go over to Friday, but Wilson's counsel plead*ed hard to have it still further delayed till Monday.* Considerable argument ensued, but the Court decided that Friday should be the day. Enright and the other rioters, who nearly had their recognizances estreated, are to appear also on that day. No cases for trial being ready, the Court adjourned.

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—The trial of THOMAS TOYER, JAMES GRANGER and JOHN ROTEN, for the murder of JAMES PHILIP DEWOLE, in York-street, a few weeks since, was commenced in the criminal court yesterday, and before the adjournment a jury was empanneled. The case will probably occupy the court for several days. The fact of the murder is familiar to all:—The victim standing on the side walk in front of his house was approached by the three men in a friendly manner, one of whom drew a pistol and blew his brains out. About a half an hour after the parties now on trial were arrested, in a drinking house near by, as the authors of the murder, and so the jury found, but the fact will be determined by the testimony which is yet to be heard whether or not they are the guilty parties.—*Baltimore American, 3d.*

Thirt-five workmen were discharged from the Charlestown Navy-Yard on Saturday, in consequence of no work; twenty-five were carpenters. The repairs on the *Cumberland* are nearly completed.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY.
Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 16th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE two or three seats, or a whole pew, well situated for hearing, on the floor of Dr. Tyng's Church. Any party having such to rent, will please address A., Box No. 1742 Post-Office.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 630 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Calashes, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, distinguished, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible], corner of [illegible].—[illegible] for four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, [illegible], Classical. [illegible]. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, [illegible] Broadway and Apply [illegible]. GEO. C. ANTHON.

L. BENJAMIN'S FREE VIOLIN AND FLUTE classes will be limited to 100 pupils. First lesson on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Academy, No. [illegible]. Application may also be made at [illegible] on Thursday evening at [illegible] o'clock. Gentlemen and boys will be taught to play music at sight in twelve lessons—free.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. I. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. [illegible], New-York.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, will hold two ten dollar seats for book-keeping vacant on Friday evening, 5th inst. Applicants must come prepared, as no seat is secured until paid for. One private desk vacant at 4 o'clock, this day.

EVERY THING FOR SCHOOLS—FAMILIES and private classes, professors and teachers, pupils, &c., is procured at E. H. WILCOX & SON'S United States School Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway. A personal introduction [illegible], serving the people with their money [illegible]. No charge to pupils. (1849.)

LADIES' SELECT SEMINARY, PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The MISSES ANTISELL will receive a few young ladies to board and educate. Terms moderate and location healthy. For circulars, &c., apply at the Seminary.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $[illegible] per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 2. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, [illegible].

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend, properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 29. Early application is earnestly requested.

BALLS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GENeral Committee will celebrate the triumph of Republican principles in the Free States, by a GRAND BALL AND FESTIVAL, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1856.
The Committee have invited the most distinguished men in the Republican party to meet them on the occasion, and the invitations have been almost unanimously accepted.
The arrangements for catering to the guests and all present, the highest gratification, have been entrusted to gentlemen of experience and taste, and it is believed that in every particular, the Festival will prove a worthy commemoration of the glorious struggle and successes of the late Republican campaign.
The Committee announce the following arrangements for the evening:
The doors will open at 7½ o'clock.
The music, consisting of two full bands, of one hundred instruments, under the direction of A. DODWORTH, Esq., will commence at 8½ o'clock.
The members of the Committee, assisted by [illegible] invited from the neighboring cities, will act as marshals, and will be known by their badges worn on the left breast.
The private boxes will be reserved exclusively for invited guests.
The supper rooms will be under the charge of [illegible]
The hat and cloak room will be under the charge of [illegible]
Tickets may be obtained of the Committee, price $[illegible] each, admitting a gentleman and lady.
F. W. FISHER, D. L. ELDER, F. G. YOUNG, J. BARRY, J. A. FOSTER, R. DUPUY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers. HENRY A. BURR, President. JAMES WENMAN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 14 Canal-st., corner of [illegible]. BRANCH OF E. C. BOOT, ANTHONY & CO. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., furnished to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN LETTER PAPERS.—Arnold's celebrated Fluid and Copying Inks; English Sealing Wax, red and black; Gold Pens in silver, gold, porcupine, ebony, and ivory holders. A splendid assortment of Rodger's Pocket Knives. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE SENIOR PARTner of a well-known jobbing house, wishing to retire from business on the 1st of January next, the junior desires to make arrangements with some party having from $40,000 to $50,000, to continue the business as active or special partner. The house was established about ten years since, and has been very successful. Address Box No. 4,558 Post-office.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST either as silent or active partner in a patented manufacturing business now in successful operation, centrally located in Broadway, the business done exclusively for cash, and with the advantage of the above capital will yield $7,000 to $10,000 per year profit. Apply No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 15. N. DAVIS, JUN., & CO.

$550.—FOR SALE—A CAMPHENE AND lamp store eligibly located near Broadway, doing over $600 per month; business increasing; rent low; the most satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to G. H. SMITH & BOYD, General Business Agents, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER LAST A letter was mailed at Albany, directed to E. J. LANDORN, Esq., Secretary of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia, containing the following described notes, drawn by the subscribers, which have not reached their destination. The public are therefore warned against receiving or negotiating them, as they will not be paid by us.
No. 607, dated Oct. 18, 1856, at 6 months, $[illegible].
No. 608, dated Nov. 1, 1856, at 6 months, $1,[illegible].
No. 609, dated Nov. 5, 1856, at 6 months, $1,[illegible].
No. 610, dated Nov. 8, 1856, at 6 months, $1,[illegible].
W. & J. TREADWELL, PERRY & NORTON.
ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.
Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, or our office as above, after the 15th inst.
H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors.
No. 8 HALSEY'S BUILDINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1856.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

10,000 REPUBLICAN CITIZENS WANT to learn the important news that they can obtain capital likenesses, taken from life, called the Portraitypes, for only One Shilling, and splendid large Photographs for One Dollar, at HOLMES' Depot of Art, No. 289 Broadway.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH—EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume his practice and give lectures on Lithontriety, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 10 Franklin-st., hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

E. VARIAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT PARISIAN household furniture contained in the 4-story residence No. 139 West 14th-st., for sale at public auction, for account of [illegible], THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of two costly rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl; two superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatelle and two elegant rosewood suites in silk plush; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, large pier and oval French plate mirrors, heavy lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood; elegant rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and back; Velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant China vases, ormolu clocks, parian and bisque figures, costly oil-paintings, embracing various subjects, some of which cost $1,000; paintings [illegible], together with a large and extensive variety of dining-room furniture, oak extension tables, of 10 and 18 feet, China tea and dinner sets, ivory and pearl cutlery, silver-ware, consisting of tea and dinner service, castors, spoons, forks, cake baskets, heavy crystal cut glassware, &c. Also, all the bedroom furniture, which is of the most costly description, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, magnificent French China toilet sets, 18 pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silk, satin and Marseilles bed spreads, bedroom carpets, mirrors, clocks, stair carpets, oilcloths, rosewood and bronze hall stands, basement furniture, &c., &c., the whole of which was mostly made to order, and is of the best description. The above sale was postponed until to-day, in consequence of the storm.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., NEW Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st. Great sale of English line engravings, by order of the London Publishers, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. In this fine collection will be found the choicest works of the following eminent artists: Landseer, Turner, Hogarth, Wilkie, Ansdell, Frank Stone, Herring, Sidney Cooper and others. Also, the new picture by Harvey, Columbus discovering America; Proofs of the Marriage and Coronation of Queen Victoria, Proofs of Night and Morning, by Landseer; The Field and Hall, Trial of Russell, Landscapes, Historical, Devotional and Miscellaneous subjects. All superb and modern prints, and equal anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Gentlemen desirous of completing their portfolios will find this an opportunity seldom met with. The goods will be on exhibition Friday. The attention of the trade is invited, the entire stock will be sold by order of the London Publishers and will be positive. Also, the entire catalogue of Great Racing and Hunting prints by Ferneley and Ackerman. Connoisseurs attend. Catalogues describing each print can be had on application at the office.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. (Sold for account of A. M. McFarland, Jr.

COSTLY PIANO-FORTES.

2 rosewood piano-fortes 3d style Louis XIV, 7 octaves, Nos. 5,[illegible] and 5,[illegible], Cupid scale; cost $900 each.

1 rosewood piano-forte, 3d style Louis XIV, 7 octaves, No. 5,[illegible], Cupid scale; cost $[illegible].

1 rosewood piano-forte, 4 round corners, 7 octaves, No. [illegible]; cost $[illegible].

1 rosewood piano, R. G. T. M., 7 octaves, No. 5,065; cost $[illegible].

Also, 11 piano-fortes, different styles, Roe, Hall, Waters, Bennett & Co., Brooks & Co., makers.

All the above are new pianos, direct from the manufacturers, and will be positively sold without reserve, being probably the largest assortment of piano-fortes ever offered at any auction sale.

Also, 30,000 Havana cigars, best brands.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, Dec. 4,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, of the entire contents of an extensively furnished boarding-house, consisting of tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting; also, tapestry, Brussels and Venetian stair carpeting, rugs, &c.; 6 mahogany bureaus, 6 mahogany washstands, 24 mahogany chairs, 48 maple chairs, handsome mahogany and black walnut rockers, centre tables, side and sofa tables, 15 bedsteads with their full equipment of hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, &c.; also, a number of mirrors, ornaments, books, curtains, &c., together with a large lot of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will begin. The above goods are under mortgage, and will be sold without the least reservation, to pay advances. Also, one fine wagon and one large traveling [illegible].

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 59 Beekman and 48 Ann sts., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from a family declining housekeeping. It will embrace every kind and description of mahogany and rosewood furniture, for parlors and bedrooms, cottage furniture, sofas, and sofa-bedsteads, mahogany French and other bedsteads; mahogany chairs, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, beds and mattresses, large and small mirrors, oval do., oil-paintings, six dozen chairs, of various patterns, cottage bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, at the same time, all the furniture from a Refectory, including counters, tables, stoves, chairs, &c., all of which will be sold to close up the concern. N. B.—No postponement on any account.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—At No. 153 West 21st-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on the above day, by catalogue, the entire splendid furniture of the house, which was made to order by Roche and others of the best makers of the City—the vases, elegant China, bronzes, &c., were imported for the present owner by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout, and make a magnificent sale of parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture, all in rich carved rosewood and oak, splendid mirrors, rich carpets, paintings, silver ware, rich China, &c., such as seldom if ever has been offered at auction. Sale will commence with basement, including range, patent furnace, and culinary arrangements. For full particulars, see *Courier*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Express*, and *Herald*. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale, which will be strictly peremptory.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT THEIR salesroom, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, peremptory auction sale of rich diamond and gold jewelry, being balance of stock of assignees, consisting of magnificent diamond brooches, made by the best Paris houses, and cost from $100 to $500 each. Also, elegant Mosaic and Florentine pins, diamond-back watches, cluster and single-stone diamond pins, ear-rings and rings, and a variety of small jewelry.

Also, an assortment of gold patent lever chronometers, duplex detached levers, lepines and 21-day time pieces, makers, Joseph Johnson, Bouvie, Frolers & Co.; Swiss Arnold, Adams & Co.; Tobias, Cooper and Beardsley. The attention of the trade is especially called to this sale it being the largest assortment of rich jewelry ever offered at auction.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1856, at Academy Hall, (late Academy of Design,) No. 663 Broadway, at 7 o'clock P. M., ancient original oil-paintings. The well-known Roman Gallery, among which will be found specimens by Carracci, Peppi, Paul Calliari, Van Dyck, Correggio, Dolci, Guido Reni, Schedone, Barbieri, Lewis Carracci, Amerighi, Zampieri, Tiarini, Ribera, Poussin, Romanelli, Albani, Mariotti, Serant, B. Luciano, Velasquez, Andrew Sacchi Maratti, Pannini, Cantarini, Humbert, Zampieri, Lafranco, Bernadino, Vanderaa, Gherardo, Zucharelli, Leandro Bassano, Carlo Dolci, Paul Bril, Cignani, Valesques, Canaletti, Luca, Lorraine, Sassaferrato, Del Notta, and others, being the finest collection of original paintings ever before offered at auction.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH, AT SALES-ROOM No. 38 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, without reserve, assorted stocks, staple and fancy drygoods, fancy goods, Yankee notions, ladies' cloaks and mantillas, seasonable stock of clothing, made-up furs, carpetings, Chinese fancy goods, men's hosiery, furnishing goods, India rubber goods, imported letter, steamer and envelope paper, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues early on morning of sale. N. B.—Regular sales' day for drygoods, fancy goods, &c., every Thursday, for cash. Liberal cash advances on merchandise of every description for auction sales.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART.—BY virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Beekman-st., on the third floor, in the City of New-York, the following property, viz.: 4 Adams power Printing Presses, 1 Hoe's Hydraulic Press, 22 great double-medium Press Boards, 500 Stereotype Blocks, different sizes, 25 Chases, different sizes. LOUIS H. VULTEE,

Att'y for Mortgagee and Constable,

Office Marine Court.

N. B.—The above presses can be seen in working order at the above-named place, during working hours.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st.—Elegant Cabinet Furniture, rich house-furnishing articles, piano-forte, &c.; furniture consists of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; plush and haircloth etageres, tables, bookcases and secretaries, chairs, lounges, and chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut, in great variety; basement and dining-room furniture of various styles; 4 new and second-hand piano-fortes and stools. Also, 1,500 cigars.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES, FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c., at auction.—By W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 12 new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, and fully warranted by the makers. Can be examined previous to sale. The whole of which will be positively sold without reserve to pay advances. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN R. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c. Also an invoice of fancy China figures, inkstands, bottles, toy sets, vases, &c. Also one case accordeons and German sample cards, table and small cutlery, sheep shears, tea and table spoons, &c. Catalogue now ready.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, DEC. 4, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 22 Catherine-st., by Catalogue, to close the concern, a large lot of the richest China, tea and dinner sets, silver plate and plated ware, China toys, vases, &c.; also, crockery and glass ware, fancy articles of various kinds cutlery, &c., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. All will be sold without reserve for cash.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st.—French China, and cut glass ware, viz.: gold band French China dinner and tea sets, heavy silver-plated tea and coffee services, goblets, castors, and rich pearl inlaid table cutlery and heavy cut glass ware.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st.—Mirrors, oil-paintings, and fancy articles, gilt frame pier, mantel and oval mirrors in gold gilt frames, oil-paintings, by Coats, Boese, and other artists; also, rich vases and other mantel ornaments.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of Lawrence-st. and Fulton-av., a general assortment of household furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, DEC. 4, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Co 6 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.

$3,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R.R. Dividend Bonds.

$6,000 Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 Manchester Manufacturing and Mining Co. (of Maryland) Bonds.

E. C. Estes' note, due Aug. 3, 1857, for $1,000, and Arthur Leary's note, due Aug. 28, 1857, for $500, both indorsed by the Globe Mutual Insurance Co.

100 shares Manhattan Oil Co.	$100 each
60 shares Chiriqui Improvement Co.	$100 each
10 shares Union India Rubber Co.	$100 each
25 shares American Coal Co. (full stock)	$25 each
24 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	$100 each
71 shares Mystic-av. and Jamaica Plank-Road Company	$25 each
40 shares Tradesman's Bank	$40 each
20 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
25 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each
30 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
15 shares Seventh Ward Bank	$50 each
20 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—SALESROOM NO. 65 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st. WM. T. BOYD will sell as above, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the entire stock of first-class, new and second-hand cabinet furniture, contained in the above salesroom, consisting in part of two second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, City make, and in perfect order; also, several second-hand mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, spring-seat mahogany chairs, oak dining chairs, &c., &c. Two superior marble-top etageres, elegantly carved, with mirror doors and backs; splendid suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson, maroon and green silk velvet plush; costly rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood and mahogany centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; bronzed and other clocks, costly French China vases, &c. Silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, cups, &c., &c. Superior solid oak dining tables, chairs, &c. Solid carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, pure hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Elegant enameled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; several fine oil paintings, French-plate oval and pier mirrors. At 12 o'clock will be sold two second-hand piano-fortes, one mahogany and one rosewood. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods carefully packed for shipping at a reasonable charge.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, 12 rosewood piano-fortes, table linen, counterpanes, silver-plated ware, &c. On hand, and to be sold positively without reserve, to pay advances, viz.: Ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair-cloth suites to match, 12 cottage enameled chamber suites, richly decorated rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture, in great variety, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sideboards, music stands, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounge beds, covered in reps and fancy delaines, cane-seat cottage chairs, lounges, sofa bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, easy, Turkish and plain rockers, parlor chairs in great variety, with a large assortment of plain furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, &c. Also, 100 oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames, 30 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French China vases, tea ware, coffee urns, cut glass ware, &c., worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues issued on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

BY GERARD & BETTS.—MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 349 Front-st., at Wilson's Saw Mill, near Jackson-st.

SAW-MILL MACHINERY, &c.—1 circular saw table, with 11-inch saw and mandril; 2 do. do., with 22-inch do., do.; 3 do., do., with 18, 14 and 11-inch saw; 1 scroll do., 130 feet belting, 1 small bung machine, 1 small rotary plane, 1 two-inch and 1 one-inch shaft with pullies; together with various lots of bolts, rings, wrenches, pullies, shafts, tools, utensils, &c., &c., appertaining to a saw mill.

The whole in good running order, and can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT THE STORES OF E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, large stock of second-hand and new household furniture, pianos, carpets, mirrors, French China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, clocks, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and others, as a large quantity of very superior furniture, &c., upon which advances have been made, must positively be sold.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the seed-store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., a choice lot of imported Bulbous roots, comprising the usual assortment.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Orphan's Court to make division of the real estate of the late William Darby, deceased, will sell at public auction, at Shepherd's Hotel, in Elizabeth, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Homestead Farm, late of said deceased, situate in the township of Rahway, N. J., about two miles from the village of Rahway, and one mile from Craneville Depôt, adjoining Rahway River, and the road leading from Rahway to Vreeland's Mills, containing about 72 acres. On said farm there is a dwelling-house and outhouses suitable for farming purposes.

For further information, apply to either of the subscribers, at Union, N. J. Conditions of the sale made known at time of sale.

NOAH WOODRUFF,

DAVID M. POTTER,

JOSEPH POTTER,

Commissioners.

Nov. 18, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 10 A. M., at the late residence of Judge ROCKWELL, at Fort Hamilton. A large quantity of furniture, in good order, horses, carriages, harness, &c. Also, a number of books, and a law library, including many rare and valuable works. All to be sold without reserve.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x46 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.

P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GRADE EQUAL TO MURRAY HILL—A neat cottage house and three lots of ground, situate on the north side of 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., near Central Park. Terms easy. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house, with furniture, till May 1, pleasantly located, 7 minutes from Fulton Ferry, with furnace, range, gas, &c., in good order: will be rented only to a private family, in consequence of the owner's absence for a time. Inquire at No. 47 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO 393 Broadway, 26 by 130 feet deep, running to the alley from Reade-st., and forming an L on that street. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A NEAT TWO-story cottage house, consisting of five rooms; gas in the house. Rent moderate to a small family without children. Apply on the premises No. 87 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, ON the second floor of house No. 575 Broadway, convenient for gentlemen boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET—AT No. 181 BROADWAY, TWO FRONT rooms. Inquire of BENZ & ELMI, 19 Maiden-lane.

A NICE COTTAGE TO LET OR LEASE.—Condition, new; air, water and ground of the best in Brooklyn. Term, till May, 1857, or May, 1859. The occupant leaving town, would make a handsome discount from the original rent—$350. Apply to W. C. CONANT, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, room No. 4. Possession immediate.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 240 acres, on the Hudson River; price $30,000; no incumbrance. Also, an elegant country seat at Flushing, on Whitestone-av.; 22 acres, ample buildings, &c. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dry rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 303 3d-av., corner of 6th-st. He is selling 16 oz. for one shilling.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. Health depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. It is here that the powerful health-restoring properties of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA are manifested; its searching operation reaches the germ of disease, and the cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—CONSUMPTION.—WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA, a safe, reliable family medicine, warranted not to contain one particle of mercury or any other mineral poison, not a nine-days wonder got up to sell and humbug the public. He has used it for years in private families of friends, and now at the urgent request of hundreds who have seen its remarkable cures where every other remedy has failed, he offers it to the public to benefit and relieve those suffering from that fatal disease so inherent to our changeable climate, carrying off its thousands to an early grave, Consumption. It has effected some of the most remarkable cures ever heard of. How some dear friend was saved from Death when all hope was given up, now live and enjoy good health. Its rare qualities are not only in relieving consumptive patients, but for all diseases of the lungs, racking nervous coughs, night sweats, bronchial affections of the throat, internal inflammation; where the blood is impure it has no equal. The discoverer of Pulmonacia is RICHARD WATKINSON, a gentleman of well-known standing in Philadelphia, and New-York. Those that are acquainted with him know there is no quackery or humbug about it, as the number of certificates that can be obtained at the office will satisfy the most incredulous as to its value.

R. WATKINSON.

No. 448 Broadway is the only place in the City where it can be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 71 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

BLOOD PURIFIED.—AT THE OFFICE OF Dr. H. K. ROOT & CO., No. 512 Broadway, may be obtained a sure remedy for purifying the blood from scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches, sores, ulcers, and all impurities of the blood, from whatever cause. This is an old, well-established and reliable medicine of great virtue and efficacy as a blood purifier. See account of hundreds of remarkable cures in the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, a work by Dr. H. K. ROOT.

YOU SAY THIS THING AND THAT thing will cure the dyspepsia, but I say CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS day declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
R. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	William H. Cary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederick G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:20 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 5 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 1, trains leave Hartford at 12:35 and 7:50 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9:50 A. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Accommodation train for New-York. 8:10 P. M. Express, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railroad Guide*.

S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng. & Sup't., Hartford.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing-Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,

Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE,

(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.

From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent.

For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	R. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James S. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.

Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.

Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.

Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.

New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.

Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.

San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.

St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.

Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.—WE PAY PARTICULAR attention to transactions in Commercial paper. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper, and in fact all other known in our market to be first-class, is always in demand at our office at current rates.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

Refer to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York, or to any Bank in Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE SACKETS HARBOR AND SARATOGA R. R. CO., No 24 William-st., Dec. 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers for one million of dollars of the bonds of this Company, that the second installment of 5 per cent. will be payable on the 10th day of December to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. Per order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COUNTRY BANKS, AND OTHERS wishing to purchase first-class paper, will find at our office at all times a large assortment from which to select. Lists of paper giving full particulars will be sent to parties who express a desire to receive them.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.

EDWARD J. COOK,

JOHN J. WICKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. EDWARD PRIME Jr., has, this day, been admitted as partner in our house. PRIME & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1856.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.

AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday,	Oct. 29
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday,	Oct. 29
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday,	Nov. 5
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York...... Wednesday,	Nov. 12
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston...... Wednesday,	Nov. 19
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday,	Nov. 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday,	Dec. 3
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday,	Dec. 10
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston...... Wednesday,	Dec. 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday,	Dec. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK...Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.

GLASGOW.....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT

of the celebrated

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

NO. 51 DEY-ST.

A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by

A. BERNARD.

Also, Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TONED ROSEwood piano-forte, made by a piano-maker for his own use, but sickness compelling its disposal, will be sold at an immense sacrifice. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without Eolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.

CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON,

No. 297 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

TAYLOR & YOUNG—SEVEN OCTAVE piano-fortes, in plain and fancy cases, made in the most durable manner and warranted. For sale at the manufactory, No. 15 Mercer-st.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the teeth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,

No. 297 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. MAPELLO, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WALKER, TERENCE McKENNA, HENRY CAUTELL, JOHN BLACKSTOCK, CHARLES MILAUTA, and PATRICK DUNNE, Defendants.—Summons for relief. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1856. S. B. BROWNELL,

Plaintiff's Attorney,

n27-law6wTh* No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ZACHARY PECK against EDWARD FERRIS. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant, EDWARD FERRIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars principal, with interest from the 10th day of October, 1850, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1856. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint was filed Oct 28, 1856.

o30-law6wTh* HENRY W. CLARK, Plff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE against EDWARD S. SIMMONS and VIRGINIA his wife, JOHN BRODIE and ROBERT NICHOLS. Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 17, 1856.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, 1856.

Dated Nov. 19, 1856.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n20-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—ERIE COUNTY.—SALLY ANN GRAHAM, CURTISS GRAHAM and EMELINE GRAHAM, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM B. GRAHAM, George W. Graham, Sally Ann Graham, Eliza Milliman and C. G. N. Milliman, her husband, Charles Graham, John B. Graham, Hannah Rogers and Lewis L. Rogers, her husband, Susan Hoffman and John Hoffman, her husband, &c., the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which was filed with the Clerk of Erie County on the [illegible] day of November, 1856. Dated Jan. 17, 1856.

T. BURWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,

n27-law6wTh* No. 22 William-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] VAN PELT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CHARLES BURKHALTER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of September, 1856.

CHARLES BURKHALTER,

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.

MATTHIAS CLARK,

o5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 73 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st of October, 1856.

WILLIAM H. DUNNING, Executor.

HARRIET DUNNING, Executrix.

o2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES SHONNARD, No. 307 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.

JANE SHONNARD,

CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.

n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March, 1857.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1856.

E. F. TREADWELL,

MAXWELL WOODHULL, } Executors.

s4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of Suffolk County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. PRATT, late of Sag Harbor, merchant, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Samuel Thompson, in Sag Harbor, on or before the 1st day of June next, 1857.—Dated Nov. 22, 1856.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Administrator.

SARAH T. PRATT, Administratrix.

o30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUDD FIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 Sixth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856. CLARISSA E. FIELD,

o16-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1856.

y3-law6mTh* JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1856.

ALANSON ROBINSON, } Executors.

o16-law6mTh* SAMUEL TOWNER.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 21 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$[illegible]
Steamboat	[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—PEACH Orchard, the product of the best mines and Lehigh (warranted genuine) at the lowest market prices, rescreened from yard; 50 cents per ton less from the boat. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel (American and English) at the current rates. HENRY REEVE,

Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and Weststs.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.

S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 36th-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 32 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad Company have removed their office to No. 40 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—CLARK & JESUP HAVE REMOVED to their new offices, No. 44 Exchange-place.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 20 Chambers-st., and No. 58 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready:

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 58 Ann-st.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB,

No. 51 Greene-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]—Melancholy End of a Strange History.

In last Saturday's TIMES we announced the disappearance, under strange circumstances, of a young Englishman, who, for the past three years, had resided in this City. The young man, it will be remembered, was walking down Broadway in the evening with a friend, when he suddenly stopped opposite the Park, and handing his friend his cloak told him to keep it, as he should not want it any longer. Before the friend had time to remonstrate, the young Englishman had left, and was never again seen or heard of until Tuesday, when his body was found in the dock at the foot of Warren-street. Coroner HILLS held an inquest over it, and the jury returned a verdict of "Supposed drowning." No witness identified the body, and it was not until after its burial yesterday in Potter's Field that the name was recognized by some of the friends of the young man.

The name of the deceased was J. A. GILLIGAN. He arrived in this City three years since, and was possessed of $10,000 at the time, given him by his father. He was 20 years old. He had been living at French's Hotel. He was a man of generous heart, but dissipated. On his person but 75 cents were found—a portion of his last dollar; and of this dollar a part was spent for a drink at Delmonico's.

Bridging or Tunneling the East River.

The two-fold copper bars to free passage over the East River, which the Union Ferry Company interpose, have not only stirred the hearts of the Brooklyn people, but entered like a maggot into the brain of the inhabitants of New-York and of Brooklyn, in particular. They'll be hanged if they'll always be imposed upon, they say. Cheap ferriage forever, or something better. An engineer in Government employ has for a number of years been maturing a plan for bridging the river at its narrowest point, and is now ready to lay his model before the public. His plan is to place a wire suspension bridge across the river, at such height as to permit vessels of the largest tonnage to pass under by lowering their topmasts. He has full confidence that his project will meet with favor and eventually be adopted.

The project of running a tunnel under the river has again been revived, and estimates and plans of this work, we learn, are to be submitted to the public soon. More curious things and less promising projects [illegible] of these have paid their ten per cents be[illegible].

Correction.

Under our City News head yesterday morning we published what purported to be an account of the review of a company called the "First Ward Musketeers," by Mayor WOOD, in front of the City Hall on Monday. As the company was made up in large degree of rowdies and disreputable characters, the Mayor was censured for the countenance he gave them. We are informed, upon the best authority, that Mayor WOOD did not review the company on the occasion referred to,—that he had no knowledge of the existence of such a company; and that so far as his connection with it is concerned, the whole story is without the slightest foundation in truth.

We owe it to ourselves to say that the statement was made upon the written authority of a gentleman who gave us his name and address, as a guarantee of [illegible]. Whether he was himself misinformed, or intentionally misled us, is a point we have yet to ascertain. If we are satisfied that it was the latter, we shall make him responsible to the public for the imposition.

Another Distinguished Teacher Gone.

The friends of education throughout will be grieved to learn of the death of WM. H. REUCK, Esq., late Principal of Boys' Grammar School, No. 7, on [illegible]-street, after a brief illness of three days. Mr. REUCK was for many years a prominent and respected teacher under the Public School Society, having commenced his professional career in 1825.

The deceased was an able mathematician and the author of a popular school treatise on arithmetic, very generally in use in our City schools. Mr. R. leaves a wife and several children with limited means, if not [illegible].

The members of the Teachers' Association will meet at their rooms in Educational Hall at 1 o'clock to-day, to proceed in a body to attend his funeral.

Father Curran.

Father CURRAN (Catholic) of Astoria, whose remains were consigned last Saturday to the Diocesan [illegible] in Flatbush Cemetery, was a native of Errigal [illegible], in Monaghan. He was one of seven sons. His father divided his estate between the other six, remarking that MICHAEL would be a priest and needed no other property. He studied in the Limerick schools—but on coming early in life to this country, was called to preside over a Protestant Academy at Wilmington, Delaware. He received orders in 1837, and was successively settled at Harrisburg, Harlem and Astoria.

Attempted Outrage on a Young Girl.

MARY DUNNIGAN, an Irish girl, aged 16, was induced Tuesday evening, at 11½ o'clock, by two men, to accompany them on Pier No. 56 East River. They then attempted to outrage the person of the girl, but not succeeding threw her off the Pier into the river. Her cries were heard by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, who ran to her assistance and rescued her from drowning. The two men made their escape.

Fish-Wagon Astray.

A dilapidated wagon, with a few "fresh fish" in it, drawn by a gray horse not very "fast," was found without any owner on Tuesday evening, in the upper part of Broadway. Officer PALMER, of the Nineteenth Ward, took them in charge.

CHATHAM-STREET PAVEMENT.—In repaving Chatham-street, delay has been experienced in consequence of laying the new block pavements on a portion of the line between Duane and Pearl streets at too high a grade. An injunction was sued out by a gentleman, named PERRINE, residing in the vicinity, and the pavement ordered to be taken up and relaid. Complaint has also been made, that some of the paving is not done in accordance with the contract. The difficulty is in some of the flagging at the upper section not being laid with sufficient foundation, and becoming irregular from use.

The Palmer Marbles—twelve pieces of sculpture by MR. E. D. PALMER, the Albany artist—have lately been put on exhibition at No. 548 Broadway—Dr. CHAPIN's Church. Among these are the "Infant Ceres," "Resignation," "Spring," and the "Infant Flora," (busts,) the "Indian Girl," (statue,) the "Sleeping Peri," (a recumbent half statue,) and several medallions.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met on Wednesday, the President, B. F. PINCKNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution donating $2,000 to the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widows' Fund, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

INTERESTING TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Councilman SWAN called up the special order of the evening, the minority report of the Committee on Assessments in relation to paving and grading Seventieth-street from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

The House went into Committee, Councilman VAN RIPER in the Chair. The reader recited the whole of minority report, occupying ten printed pages. This Report recapitulated the facts and history of the whole case, and is headed by specification that to them was referred the communication of the Mayor, dated July 8, 1856, vetoing the confirmation of such assessment.

The following are the terminal clauses of the report:

1. The facts presented afford a very striking illustration of the gross impositions practiced upon land owners, in the matter of regulating and grading of streets, by contractors—not to say others, whose official obligations would seem to demand the exercise of vigilance in preserving and protecting, not impairing, the rights of their fellow-citizens; and,

2. A full statement of all that has occurred, in connection with the regulating and grading of Seventieth-street, cannot fail to produce the inevitable conclusion that the contractor (i. e., P. J. Bonesteel, McDonald's surety, and the assignee of the contract) has wilfully, and on calculation, violated the plainest and most obvious requirements of the contract. The contract was executed Oct. 21, 1852; and after the lapse of four years, the property owners and residents are, to all intents and purposes, in no better condition than when the contract was signed. The bulkhead and pier have not been constructed, and thus the important object, the attainment of which was the inducement for regulating and grading the street, has been frustrated, and the street left with a terminus, on the Hudson River, twenty-five feet above high water mark. In truth, the property owners are in a worse condition, inasmuch as the Common Council obstinately persists in imposing upon them an indebtedness for which they are bound neither in law nor conscience.

Your Committee do not consider it necessary to argue the entire repudiation of the distinct terms of the contract by Mr. Bonesteel. The certificate of the [illegible] sets forth the violation, is alone, [illegible] [illegible] for refusing to confirm the [illegible].

In conclusion, your Committee offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the assessment-list for regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

I. A. HOPPER,
Minority of Committee on Assessments.

This document having been read, Councilman SWAN, moved that when the Committee rise it should recommend that the minority report be substituted in place of the majority, and that the said minority report be accepted and the resolution therein adopted.

Several members having spoken, Councilman SWAN adopting the report as his theme, commented upon and explained the facts of the case very fully, occupying the attention of the Committee more than an hour. He hoped that the reporters would enable the public to appreciate the disgraceful condition of the government of the city. The facts to which he adverted are sufficiently embodied in the above quotations from the report, of which the remarks of Councilman SWAN were an amplification.

Councilman TAYLOR and a few other members spoke in opposition. Upon a division there appeared to be 16 in the affirmative and 15 in the negative, thus adopting Councilman SWAN's motion.

The Committee then rose and reported progress. The adoption of the report of the Committee was put; 22 voted affirmatively, 19 negatively.

The call of the house was then required, and it proved that only 14 members were absent.

Sundry reports on Assessments and Finance and other papers, were then referred to the Committee of the whole house.

Councilman WARNER called up the resolution of inquiry why the Comptroller had paid unsanctioned salaries to certain clerks in the Tax-office. The motion was superseded by a motion to adjourn, which, on vote, 17 to 17, was lost. The subject of widening and opening of Reade-street was opened afresh, by the reading of certain resolutions; the reader recited two remonstrances from residents in Duane-street, which documents were ordered to lie over. Other business was attempted, but the motion for adjournment was now successful. Adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Supervisors.

ALDERMAN BROWN APPOINTED TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor ELY in the Chair. The most interesting matter before them was the appointment of a Tax Commissioner, it being understood that the Mayor and Recorder favored different candidates. Soon after the Board had been called to order, the Mayor offered the following:

Resolved, That William J. Peck be and he is hereby appointed Tax Commissioner for the City and County of New-York, for the term of three years from the termination of his present term of office.

The Recorder moved to amend by striking out the name of Peck, and inserting that of Josiah W. Brown.

Before any action had been taken, the Recorder withdrew his amendment and offered the following as a substitute to the resolution offered by the Mayor:

Resolved, That Josiah W. Brown be and he is hereby appointed Tax Commissioner for the City and County of New-York, for the term of three years—said appointment to take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1856, in place of William J. Peck, whose term of office will expire on the 31st of December, 1856.

On that he called the ayes and noes. After the Alderman from the First (MR. BROWN) had voted,

Alderman VARIAN asked whether it was proper for the Alderman of the First to vote on a matter in which he was personally interested.

It was conceded that the Alderman from the First had a perfect right to do as he pleased.

The Recorder's resolution, in favor of the appointment of Mr. Brown, Tax Commissioner, was then passed by the following vote:

AYES—The Recorder, Aldermen Brown, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Fox, Tucker, Griffiths, Steers, Jackson, Briggs, Herrick, Drake—Total, 13.

NOES—The Mayor, Aldermen Corwin, Voorhis, Monaghan, Fullmer, Ely, Valentine, McConkey, Varian—Total, 9.

A resolution directing the payment of the bill of James Taylor, amounting to $[illegible], for the refreshments and services furnished the Board of County Canvassers, was passed.

After passing upon some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The American Institute and the Crystal Palace.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places met again yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the managers of the American Institute, on the matters before them relative to an extension of the lease of that portion of Reservoir-square on which the Crystal Palace stands.

Dr. D. MEREDITH REESE, Vice-President of the American Institute, appeared for that institution.

His object was to present to the Committee a few points of general interest. In the first place he claimed that the ground on which the Crystal Palace stands is reserved for a Park or other public purposes. Such reservation gave to the Common Council power to grant its use for any purpose of a public character. Viewing the case as such the Corporation had rented the ground to the Crystal Palace Association, for a term of five years. At the expiration of that time the building was to be removed. That was the agreement; and as the Committee well knew, in all such cases, if the agreement was not carried out, the building belonged to those who owned the ground. He (the Receiver) asked an extension of the lease for nothing. Now, if the building remained, the American Institute would pay $7,000 a year for the lease. If that could not be done, and an extension of one year was to be granted to the [illegible], he asked it as a right that the use of the building for one month should be given to the American Institute. He asked it because the American Institute was a public institution, not in any way for private gain. It was incorporated in 1828 to encourage and promote domestic industry in this State, and in the United States, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, by bestowing rewards and other benefits upon those who excel in any of the above branches. It has held 28 annual Fairs in the City of New-York, and between two and three thousand exhibitors have sent specimens of their workmanship. The amount received at these Fairs for the last 16 years was $255,461 89. The expenses for the same time were $188,501 83. It had been estimated that over 300,000 persons visit the Fairs of the Institution every year. These Fairs attract great numbers of strangers to the City, which is of great advantage to our citizens; the best proof of which is the amount of money offered and paid for privileges of State and County Fairs—bonuses as high as $8,000 or $10,000 have been paid for the privilege. The Fairs of the Institute are managed by twenty-five gentlemen, who devote a great part of a month, duly to carry out the objects of the Institute, and their services are entirely gratuitous. And again. The Institute has a valuable library of near 8,000 volumes, together with all the valuable periodical works published in Europe. It has also a good reading room, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club meets semi-monthly, at which interesting subjects are discussed, and their meetings are open freely to all persons. Such was the American Institute, and as such he thought it had claims to the attention of the Committee, stronger than those of Mr. WHITE, who represents only the money-lender of Wall-street and elsewhere; such as BARNUM, whose creditors had an interest to the amount of $40,000; DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co, $35,000; BELMONT, $25,000; and W. W. STONE and sundry others, $25,000. In conclusion, he submitted the following:

Whereas, The term for which the lease of Reservoir-square to the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations was granted by the Corporation of the City of New-York, will expire on the 3d day of January next, and

Whereas, The Receiver of the lessees, who are now insolvent, petitions for the privilege of allowing the building to remain upon said Reservoir-square for the present, and until the property shall be wanted for other purposes, in which case one year's notice of removal shall be given. Therefore,

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted that the building known as the Crystal Palace, may remain upon Reservoir-square, as at present, during the pleasure of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and until one year's notice shall be given for its removal; provided, nevertheless, that said building and premises shall be appropriated to the sole and exclusive use of the Trustees of the American Institute, for the purposes of their annual Fair, during the months of September, October and November, of each and every year, while the building remains on said Square; and the necessary heavy fixtures of the exhibition, the property of the exhibition, be undisturbed during the intervening months.

In reply Mr. WHITE denied that it was his desire to obtain an extension of the lease for the purpose of keeping it in his hands. As Receiver, he must dispose of the Crystal Palace, and all he asks was such extension as would enable him to dispose of it to the best advantage.

Mr. CUTLER thought the argument presented by Dr. REESE conclusive and unanswerable against the petition for extension.

Mr. BANKS wished the Committee to understand, that the remonstrants did not come there to bargain with JOHN WHITE—the devil, nor the Dutch. He swore he would have justice, and if he could not get it there, he would seek it elsewhere.

The Committee then adjourned.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last night at Educational Hall, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the chair.

After the usual routine of business, a report, with the following resolution, was offered by the Committee on Sites and School-houses:

Resolved, That the sum of $[illegible] be and is hereby appropriated, to pay for a plot of ground, containing about 2,500 superficial feet, be the same more or less, in the rear of Ward School No. 14, fronting on Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twenty-first Ward, provided that such payment shall not be made before the 3d day of January next, and then only upon the certificate of the Counsel to the Corporation that the title to said property is valid.

The reasons set forth in favor of purchasing this property, were that it was required for building purposes to accommodate an increased number of children in the Ward. The committee were discharged from further consideration of the matter after some debate.

The question of adopting this resolution elicited a sharp debate from those opposing, on the ground that the present site of No. 14, which is 100 by 100 already, was sufficient, and that there was no reason for the purchase of more ground until the present building has been improved with wings, &c., in the usual manner.

Commissioner MILLER favored the purchase, and thought it would be well for the Board to obtain possession of all the property they could, as the land would continually be increasing in value.

On a vote the resolution was lost, ayes 15; nays 20.

A communication from the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, relative to the occupation of the new school building No. 18, was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, as follows:

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Reporting the visitation and examination of the several Ward schools from Nos. 1 to 19 inclusive, with the exception of Nos. 5, 11 and 13, where repairs are or have been going on, and of 23 Primary schools. These schools generally were found in good condition. The Superintendent also strongly urges the taking of an educational census, in such a way as to ascertain accurately the number of children residing in the City not provided with suitable instruction either in the Public schools or elsewhere. In conclusion he calls the attention of the Board to the injustice and inexpediency of compelling the teachers and children of the Public schools in different sections of the City, to raise by public concerts and private contributions the sums necessary to supply themselves with pianos, and recommends that authority be given by the Board to the school officers of the respective Wards to supply such instruments, when required for musical instruction, and to defray the expenses from the annual appropriations for school furniture and apparatus. "These instruments," he observes, "are quite as essential to the advancement of the pupils in this branch of instruction as are maps and globes in those of Geography and Astronomy; and form quite as necessary and important a portion of the furniture of the school-room as the improved seats and desks now uniformly deemed requisite. It is difficult to perceive upon what grounds the pupils and teachers should be required to furnish the one, while they are not expected to contribute anything toward the other. The time and preparation devoted to those public concerts given for this purpose is necessarily, to a very great extent, abstracted from the hours which would otherwise be devoted to study; and however interesting and attractive these exhibitions may prove, there seems to be neither justice nor propriety in compelling them as the only alternative to defective musical instruction."

The communication was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JONES, asking for authority to close the boys' grammar schools throughout the City on Thursday, (to-day,) at 1 o'clock, in order to enable the teachers to attend the funeral of WM. H. REUCK, late Principal of Tenth Ward School No. 7, which resolution was passed unanimously.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned, without taking up the question of electing an Assistant Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

London Gin Again—A Miracle.

No. 138 PEARL-STREET, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: In our communication of the 28th ult., we asked: "*How is it that Messenger & Co., and Simpson Brothers, can import only one pipe of London Gin, which would fill about fifty dozen of their bottles, and yet manage between them to spread all over this Continent over one hundred thousand dozen 'imported' London Gin?*" This question remains unanswered.

Our Saviour's miracle of turning water into wine is outdone by this change of poisoned Ohio spirits into PURE London Cordial Gin.

MESSENGER & Co. must not dodge this question. They admit that Mr. CHARLES, proprietor of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, was the first to introduce London Gin into the United States, how then can he be their imitator?

The "respectable druggists and grocers" to whom MESSENGER & Co. appeal, will, sooner than they desire, learn to "beware of impostors." But, come, gentlemen, answer us about that "one solitary pipe," and those "hundred thousand dozen;" we must know how these miracles are performed.

DE VENOGE & CHARLES.

[Advertisement.]

AWAY WITH QUACK MEDICINES!

DON'T ENRICH IMPOSTORS!

SAVE YOUR MONEY AND HEALTH!

PRESERVE YOUR LIFE!

For even if you have the consumption, you have a confident remedy at hand; if you have the palsy, you can be cured at once; if you have scrofula, you are certain of relief; and so of fever and ague, liver complaints, diseases of the heart, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. Hundreds of cures are being daily effected by Dr. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE or PURE IODINE WATER, indorsed by such eminent physicians as Dr. CHILTON, Dr. PARKER, Prof. BOOTH, &c. Money returned if the IODINE WATER fails to cure. Sold at $1 per bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, Nos. 3 Second-avenue and 369 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; R. HALSEY, No. 40 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

The man that don't know KNOX, the Hatter, has just been caught, up somewhere in Snake-root Hollow, beyond the head of Lake Champlain. The friends of BARNUM have kept him in close confinement, and intend to hold on upon him till the great showman returns from Europe. They are sure that he will retrieve all BARNUM's losses, and make a second fortune for him. As for all the rest of the American people, *they* know that KNOX is the hatter, par excellence, of New-York City. When they want a hat or cap, both cheap and good, they step up to No. 212 Broadway. Look at those glorious Winter styles which KNOX has just got out.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. This remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—What beautiful entertainments are nightly given at this prosperous Theatre! Drama, Pantomime and Comedy, or Farces and Burlesques. To-night is to be given the grand local drama of "Wealth and Worth," the gorgeous pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and MILLE COLESTE's Indian pantomimic drama of "The Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish." Three such excellent pieces as these, interspersed with singing and dancing, in one entertainment, at once discloses the secret why the National is always full.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH's Pills cure dyspepsia and costiveness, because they take out of the system those humors from which they arise. The only method to prevent disease, is the occasional use of a medicine which abstracts from the circulation all deleterious humors and expels them from the bowels. Tonics in any form are injurious, as they only put off the evil day to make it more fatal. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

White teeth, perfumed breath, and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. Beware of counterfeits. The immense success of the Balm has brought out hosts of counterfeits and impostors. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The *Phrenological and Water-Cure Journals* for December are now ready. Price 10 cents; or $1 a year. New volumes commence with next number. For $3 the two Journals and *Life Illustrated*, weekly, will be sent a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system; eradicate all poisonous matter from the body—their effect in many cases appearing like a charm.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

CRANE—COLLIER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. R. T. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM S. CRANE to Miss ELEANOR F., only daughter of Edward Collier, Esq., all of this City.

LOCKWOOD—PUTNAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD to CAROLINE MONSON, only daughter of Tarrant Putnam, Esq., all of this City.

HALL—ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, Miss JOSEPHINE M., daughter of the late Geo. P. Arcularius, to Mr. THOS. J. HALL, all of this City.

MARCELLUS—BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. A. A. Marcellus, J. LAWRENCE MARCELLUS, of Williamsburg, to KATE J., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Edward Brown, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

DIXON—BENJAMIN.—At Jamesport, Suffolk Co., L. I., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, by Rev. Enos Rice, Mr. JAMES T. DIXON to Miss FRANCES D. BENJAMIN.

[illegible]

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, suddenly, HOPE, adopted daughter of Adam and Louisa F. Smith, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 25 Clinton-place, without further notice.

STARR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, NATHAN STARR, aged 51 years and 3 months, of the firm of Starr, Son & Co., late Maltby & Starr.

The friends of the family, and of the family of his father-in-law, David Wood, Esq., and of his son, Nathan S. Starr, and of his son-in-law, W. Frederick Barry, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., on Friday, for interment.

REUCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, suddenly, WM. H. REUCK, Principal of Public School No. 7, aged 55 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends, also the Trustees and Teachers of the Public Schools, together with the members of the Teachers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Hester-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 1, after a lingering illness, JOHN HOPE, of the firm of Hope, Graydon & Co., in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, James, Thomas and Anthony S. Hope, are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, FRANCIS PICKETT, only son of William A. and Ellen A. Wood, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 176 Amos-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, MALVINA BOONE, youngest daughter of Truman C. and Susan Caroline Newton, aged 7 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 260 West 22d-st.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, SUSAN, daughter of Mott Bedell.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

PHIBBS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, of consumption, THOS. PHIBBS, aged 28 years, son of the late Thomas Phibbs, Esq., of Donnamurry, County Sligo, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Mr. Edward Martin, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., to-morrow, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. The cars leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, Canal-st., at 7 A. M., for Mount Vernon, and Depôt New-York and Harlem Railroad, corner of Centre and White sts., at 8.10 A. M., for Hunt's Bridge.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 3.

$25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91½	200 Reading R'd.....s60	83½
10,000 do........	91½	500 do.....b60	84
4,000 do........	91½	300 do.....b30	84
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s.....	96	1850 do.......	83½
25,000 Miss. St. 6s...s4m	88½	100 do.....s30	83½
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70...	89	200 do.....b3	83½
4,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75...	73½	1200 do.....b60	84½
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	100	450 Mich So. & No. Ia. R.	89½
1,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	65	50 do.......	89½
10,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.....	91½	50 do.....b3	89½
5,000 do.....b60	91½	650 do.......	90
10,000 do.....s3	91½	200 do.......	90
10,000 do.....b3	91½	100 do.....b60	90¼
1,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d M.	74½	200 do.....b60	90½
6 Bank State of N. Y.	104	337 Mich. Cen. RR.	99½
25 Commonwealth Bk.	100	10 do.......	99
20 O. L. & T. Co.	91½	700 Panama RR.	98½
20 do........	91½	500 do.....b60	98½
100 Canton Co.......	21½	400 do.....b60	99
125 Penn. Coal Co.	96½	300 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	59½
10 do........	96½	200 do.....b60	60
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	87	10 do.......	59½
750 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90½	187 Gal. & Chica. R. R.	119½
236 do.....s3	90½	50 do.......	119½
200 do.....b3	90½	150 do.......	119½
5 do........	90½	200 Clev. & To. RR. s60	75
400 do.....b60	90½	100 do.......	75½
650 do.....s10	90½	100 do.....s10	75½
950 do.....s10	90½	200 do.....s10	75½
750 Erie Railroad........	61½	1400 do.......	75½
200 do.....b60	62	50 do.....s30	75½
100 do.....s10	61½	2700 do.....b60	76
350 do........	61½	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	102
100 do.....s45	61½	75 do.......	101½
200 do.....b60	62	75 do.......	101½
50 Hud. River R. R....	30	475 do.......	101½
200 do.....b30	30½	300 do.....b3	101½
100 do.....s3	30½	300 do.......	101½
250 do.....b30	31	50 do.......	101½
600 do.....b60	31½	50 do.....s60	101½
50 do.....s3	30½	40 Mil. & Miss. R. R. b10	79
20 La C'se & Mil. R. R.	52½	150 do.....b3	79½
70 do.....s3	52	100 Harlem R. R.....s3	16½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s.....	94½	34 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	119½
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	18½	300 Clev. & Tol. R. ...b3	75½
50 Penn. Coal Co.....	96½	200 do.....b30	75½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90½	200 do.....b30	75½
50 do........	90½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	59
100 do.....b60	90½	120 Chi. & R. I. R.	101½
150 do.....b60	90½	100 do.......	101½
50 do.....s3	90½	100 do.......	101½
100 do.....b60	91½	100 do.......	101½
150 do........	[illegible]	150 do.....b7	102
400 Reading Railr'd..	84	25 Mil. & Miss. R. ...b15	79½
100 do.....b60	84½	150 Erie Railroad....b3	61½
100 do.....b3	83½	1000 do.....b3	61½
100 do.....b60	83½	50 do.......	61½
100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	99½	1000 do.....b10	61½
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	90½	25 do.....s3	61½
100 do........	[illegible]	50 do.......	61½
50 do........	[illegible]	9 Hud. Riv. R. R.	30½
200 do........	90½	50 do.......	30½
100 do.....b60	90½	50 do.....b30	30½
300 Panama R. R....b60	99		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Federal Treasury Department, which we publish at length on another page, together with an ample abstract and review of the main points in this important financial document, affords the highly satisfactory, and in the magnitude of the sum, unexpected information that the Foreign Trade of the country for the Treasury year ending 30th June last, *shows a balance in favor of the United States of* **$12,324,976.** The previous semi-official returns had authorized the confident estimate that this balance would be at least five million of dollars; but as the figures for the last quarter were not known, except for the port of New-York, and as the general trade of the country during that period—April 1 to June 30—has gone ahead of the most sanguine calculations, we have now the pleasure of congratulating our financial readers upon a precise OFFICIAL RESULT for the whole year, *the magnitude of which has no parallel in the history of the Government.* The figures, compared with the previous year, are:

	1856.	1855.
Export Trade........	$326,964,918	$275,256,846
Import Trade........	314,639,942	261,382,960

There was no change in Money affairs to-day—perhaps a little more demand from the Stock people—and nothing of moment done in Foreign bills since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday afternoon; London, 108⅝@109¼; Paris, 5.20@5.18¾. The next outward steamer is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, from this port direct on Saturday next, but as she is to be succeeded on Wednesday by the *Persia*, the mail will not be a large one. There was a further advance in Stocks *to-day and a strong market throughout the dealings* at the Board of Brokers and also at private sale. In addition to the registered list, we heard of sales of Erie to the extent of 3,000 shares at 62 ℔ cent., deliverable in all this week. Chicago and Rock Island brought 102 ℔ cent.; Reading, 84@83⅝; Michigan Central, 99½; Southern, 90; Toledo, 75¼@⅝; New-York Central, 91@90½; Milwaukee, 79½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 59⅝ buyer 60 days, and Pennsylvania Coal, 96¾. There was a sudden rise of 3½@4 ℔ cent. on the shares of the Hudson River Road, which had been rather quiet of late at 27@27½ ℔ cent. They touched 31 ℔ cent., and subsequently sold at 30⅛. The general market closed firm.

After the adjournment of the Brokers' Board in the afternoon, rumors obtained currency in the Street that certain financial points in the news by the *Arabia*, which reached Halifax too late for the afternoon papers, were in private hands, and that the English Funds were 93⅛ ℔ cent., and the general accounts favorable. Whether such advices were really telegraphed, or merely surmised, we are unable to say, but the market in the Street acquired additional firmness, and New-York and Erie shares were speculated in as high as 62⅛ ℔ cent.

The authentic accounts by the *Arabia* reach us at a later hour this evening, and are to the effect that $6,500,000 in Gold had arrived from Australia; that no further withdrawals from the Bank of England, for the Continent, had taken place, and no further change of rates of interest at the Bank had occurred; and that the stock of Bullion, and reserve of Notes, on the last report, stood as follows, compared with the previous weekly statement:

	Bullion.	Notes unemployed.
Nov. 15......	£9,684,167	£3,606,818
Nov. 8......	9,530,152	3,150,455
Increase......	£154,015	£456,360

The Cotton market continued quiet at previous quotations. Wheat was 2d. lower; Flour, 1s.; and Indian Corn in moderate request, but at firm prices. Consols are quoted 1 ℔ cent. higher than by the *Persia*. A vigorous reaction is quoted on the French Bourse. The 3-℔-cent. *Rente*, 67.85.

We are informed by CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held some time since at the Tabernacle, to take steps to secure the holders of the bills on the Valley Bank, of Maryland, against loss, that the Receiver of the Bank at Hagerstown has given notice that the bills of the Bank will all be redeemed *if the Lelands are solvent*. The circulation of the Bank proves to be about $190,000, and the indebtedness of the LELANDS to the Bank is sufficient, if it is paid, to secure the bill-holders against loss. The Committee has held frequent sessions, but for lack of funds to defray expenses, it has not thought it expedient to call a public meeting.

In the communication of yesterday, on the French *Crédit Mobilier*, the terms "grand speculation, involving the loss of 800,000 francs," were printed, in mistake, for "grain speculation," &c.

The Hudson River Railroad traffic in November was $137,555, against $120,680 in same month of 1855.

The Official Returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the month of November, as made up this afternoon at the Custom-House, afford the following exhibit of the Import of Foreign Merchandise during the month:

Dutiable goods, consumption direct........	$9,730,429
Dutiable goods warehoused........	3,318,843
Free goods........	1,097,524
Total entered........	$14,146,796
Against November, 1855........	11,832,019
Increase in November, 1856........	$2,314,776

The value of goods withdrawn from warehouse during the month was $1,725,544, against $1,201,778 in November of last year. There were also entered at this port, during the month, Foreign Specie and Bullion to the amount of $321,750, against $14,378 same month in 1855.

The actual value of Foreign Goods marketed during November was as follows:

Entered for consumption........	$9,730,429
Withdrawn from Warehouse........	1,725,544
Total dutiable........	$11,455,973
Free goods, as above........	1,097,524
Total marketed........	$12,553,497

The export of Domestic Produce during November was $7,541,595, against $6,344,238 in November, 1855; the Specie export reached $2,955,859, against $1,011,900 same month last year. There were reëxported during the month Foreign Goods to the value of $257,755, against $436,222 in November, 1855.

EXPORTS FOR NOVEMBER RECAPITULATED.

	1856.	1855.
Domestic Produce........	$7,541,595	$6,344,238
Foreign reëxported........	257,755	436,222
Specie........	2,955,859	1,011,900
Total........	$10,755,159	$7,792,455
Increase in November, 1856........		$2,962,734

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at and from New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January........	15,523,000	12,855,000
February........	15,964,000	12,014,000
March........	20,146,000	10,090,000
April........	19,968,000	9,083,000
May........	18,283,000	11,576,000
June........	17,704,000	11,925,000
July........	25,477,000	16,240,000
August........	29,316,000	18,459,000
September........	15,225,000	13,915,000
October........	[illegible]	11,551,000
November........	14,147,000	11,988,000
Total 11 months........	$199,979,000	$141,390,000
Increase this year........		$58,589,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January........	5,258,000	4,997,000
February........	5,409,000	3,155,000
March........	8,044,000	4,808,000
April........	5,229,000	4,350,000
May........	5,563,000	5,072,000
June........	8,278,000	3,957,000
July........	6,901,000	3,961,000
August........	5,613,000	4,281,000
September........	7,045,000	5,229,000
October........	6,180,000	6,614,000
November........	7,542,000	8,344,000
Total 11 months........	$71,007,000	$54,768,000
Foreign reëxported........	3,763,000	7,712,000
Together........	$74,770,000	$62,480,000
Increase this year........		12,290,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January........	$105,000	$156,000
February........	1,204,000	2,124,000
March........	2,584,000	2,299,000
April........	3,262,000	3,313,000
May........	3,818,000	5,820,000
June........	1,807,000	3,812,000
July........	7,772,000	2,923,000
August........	3,202,000	2,609,000
September........	3,739,000	1,882,000
October........	4,997,000	1,188,000
November........	2,956,000	1,012,000
Total 11 months........	$35,441,000	$26,588,000
Increase this year........		$8,853,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF UNITED STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856. From Jan. 1.	1855. From Jan. 1.
January........	$3,683,656	$2,560,038
February........	3,592,588	2,707,016
March........	4,405,022	2,417,427
April........	3,978,875	2,023,131
May........	3,447,157	2,403,482
June........	3,576,198	2,376,637
July........	5,401,544	3,787,842
August........	5,284,118	4,290,796
September........	3,702,199	3,523,879
October........	3,391,231	3,329,195
November........	2,774,844	2,171,708
Total 11 months........	$43,231,932	$31,590,151
Increase this year........		$11,641,781

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1856.		1855.	
Jan. 13........	$697,705	Jan. 5........	$1,208,408
Jan. 14........	1,189,854	Jan. 9........	1,830,000
Jan. 29........	643,440	Jan. 24........	847,381
Jan. 30........	881,000	Jan. 29........	976,137
Feb. 13........	247,989	Feb. 8........	1,269,209
Feb. 14........	1,093,093	Feb. 14........	476,405
Feb. 27........	1,140,236	Feb. 25........	1,113,547
Feb. 28........	320,500	March 4........	646,669
March 14........	272,583	March 12........	1,161,248
March 15........	1,219,056	March 19........	99,322
March 28........	1,261,272	March 24........	317,800
March 31........	40,000	April 3........	338,800
April 16........	1,458,503	April 8........	710,107
April 30........	1,860,182	April 15........	168,648
May 17........	1,687,916	April 24........	772,011
May 30........	1,791,187	May 2........	302,531
June 14........	1,951,791	May 13........	1,115,884
June 27........	2,270,868	May 16........	277,987
July 14........	1,706,901	May 24........	1,394,025
July 15........	85,000	June 1........	413,791
July 27........	1,649,898	June 6........	524,025
Aug. 14........	1,473,876	June 8........	495,440
Aug. 29........	1,495,157	June 24........	636,000
Sept. 14........	1,607,968	June 25........	1,062,000
Sept. 27........	1,807,148	July 9........	823,979
Oct. 12........	1,086,233	July 11........	339,612
Oct. 18........	126,563	July 26........	1,805,497
Oct. 29........	1,681,967	Aug. 5........	940,085
Nov. 15........	1,696,507	Aug. 11........	904,480
Nov. 16........	127,051	Aug. 26........	1,285,616
Nov. 29........	1,830,220	Aug. 28........	712,000
Total........	$36,839,100	Sept. 8........	1,005,197
		Sept. 11........	979,364
		Oct. 1........	1,798,509
		Oct. 15........	461,538
		Oct. 16........	1,395,432
		Oct. 30........	1,670,477
		Nov. 9........	100,000
		Nov. 13........	1,654,063
		Nov. 29........	1,969,592
		Total........	$36,240,393

Increase this year........ $597,907

The main interest attached to the foregoing Import and Export tables attaches to the five months since 1st July, the beginning of the current fiscal or treasury year. These compare as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE AT NEW-YORK SINCE JULY 1.

	1856.	1855.
Importation of Goods........	$92,496,000	$74,097,000
Exports, Produce and Gold........	57,164,000	39,830,000
Increase of Imports since July 1........		$18,399,000
Increased Export of Produce and Gold........		18,[illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday.—*First Board*—$[illegible] City 6s, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] City Railroad; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible] Morris Canal, 15½; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible] Lehigh Navigation, [illegible] Mitchell Bank, [illegible] Catawissa Railroad, [illegible] Long Island Railroad, [illegible] Girard Bank, 11½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad Mort. 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 15@15½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70½@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 20@20½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 1st mort., 71½@71½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mt., 60½@61½; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 11½@11½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 12½@12½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—[illegible] Chas. Vande Sande, Mrs. Carr, [illegible], Capt. Wm. Carney, [illegible], Geo. W. Boyd and lady, [illegible], R. Swafield, [illegible], Mrs. M. F. Stacey and 2 children, [illegible] and 2 servants, [illegible], I. Davis, [illegible], J. Carley, J. Dunn, [illegible], Wm. Dunn, P. Lyons, M. Corns, and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—[illegible] lady, infant and 2 female servants, [illegible], Mrs. Rosa F. Moore, Mrs. Guthrie, [illegible], Green and servant, Boston; Mrs. and Miss [illegible], Gardner and son, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Cuthbert and maid, [illegible], Freeman, Miss M. A. Smith, Mrs. Ann [illegible], Morrison, child and servant, Mr. [illegible] and Master Petremont, [illegible] W. Birt, W. Birt, Daniels, Price, White, [illegible], ford, Adams, E. Adams, Franklin, [illegible], Ponte, Cammann, Hoyle, Hill, [illegible], Carpenter, Manson, Woodrow, Allen, [illegible], Stevenson, Ingly, Holmes, [illegible], Schreiber, [illegible].

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Hon. [illegible] McLean, [illegible], [illegible], Hon. Geo. Smith, [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. H. Rick, 4 children, [illegible], H. Blakeman, Mrs. E. Crosby, [illegible], Gorham, Miss M. Huntington and nephew, [illegible], Moody, C. Lynch, A. F. Cobellar, [illegible], Crofts, J. Gromey, J. C. [illegible], [illegible], Bowers, H. R. Sterling, M. F. Cobellar, [illegible], A. Reina.

In brig Young America, from Curaçoa—[illegible].

In brig Bohio, from Port-au-Prince—Mr. A. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	7 08	Sun sets.....	4 30	Moon [illegible].....	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10 03		Gov. Island..10 [illegible]		Hell Gate..	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, [illegible].

Ships E. Hamilton, Lord, [illegible]; [illegible], Greene, Glasgow, [illegible]; [illegible], London, [illegible].

Barks Welkin, Glover, Bristol, [illegible]; [illegible], Turner, [illegible], Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs F. Butler, Atwood, [illegible]; [illegible], Macon, Henderson, Savannah, [illegible]; [illegible], Morrison, St. Johns, [illegible]; Lady [illegible], Frith, Bermuda, [illegible]; [illegible], Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners F. Burritt, [illegible]; [illegible] & Potter; [illegible]; [illegible], Jacksonville, [illegible]; [illegible], I. T. Johnson & Co.; [illegible]; [illegible], Laguna, [illegible]; [illegible], Camp, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Bark Atlas, McCann, Elizabethport.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Bulloch, New-Orleans Nov. 26, and Havana Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Queen of the Pacific, (new,) Reed, Boston, in ballast to master. Was towed to the City by steaming [illegible].

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. [illegible] into Quarantine last night by steamer Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Bark Nord America, (Ham.) [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to [illegible]. [illegible] steamship Hammonia, [illegible] new bark [illegible], of Boston, [illegible] perienced heavy weather [illegible].

Bark Hyperion, (of New-Haven,) [illegible], 14 ds., with salt and [illegible], to T. Dwight. [illegible] weather on the passage.

Bark Isla de Cuba, Smith, Oporto [illegible] ds., with wine, &c., to Pinneiro Bros.

Bark Susan Jane, [illegible], Loando, [illegible] 26, via St. Helena Oct. 11, with oil, [illegible] to [illegible] Inglis. Died, at St. Helena, Oct. [illegible], of dysentery.

Brig Factor, (of Providence,) Thompson, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar, tobacco and cigars to Yonge & Co. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove boats and done other damage.

Brig Clinton, Thompson, Charleston, 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Geo. Bulkley.

Brig Bohio, Rice, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with coffee and logwood to Henry Delafield.

Brig Adaline Sprague, (of Boston,) Chase, Cape Haytien Nov. 11, with logwood, &c., to Woodbury & Wells.

Brig Undaunted, (Br.) Conneau, Genoa [illegible] ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) [illegible], Curacoa 14th ult., with fustic, mahogany, &c., to J. Foulke & Sons. The bark Venus was signaled off the harbor when the Y. A. sailed.

Brig Albert, (Br.) ——, Newark, in ballast.

Brig Eaglet, Hadley, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Schr. Harriet Ann, Hucklan, Lubec.

Schr. Matagorda, (2-masted,) ——, Virginia, with [illegible].

Schr. Col. Satterly, Stetson, Charleston.

Schr. Sarah Brown, Douglass, Georgetown.

Schr. Minerva, Davis, Georgetown.

Schr. J. Lairfax, Osborne, Georgetown.

Schr. F. Meriam, Chase, Savannah.

Schr. Mary Barratt, Adams, Georgetown.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Cox, Portland, Conn.

Propeller Enoch Train, [illegible].

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Petrel, Ayre, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E., with [illegible]; [illegible], N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston.

Below.

Ships Jane Parker, (of Bath,) Boutner, Bristol, Eng., Oct. 11; Rajah, Bowen, New-Orleans, with mdse. Bark Cadet, ——. Also, 3 barks and 3 brigs.—(The above are reported by Capt. Hazzard, of steamtug Wm. H. Webb, and were off Long Branch yesterday.)

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 15, lat. 42, lon. 59 20, ship Wm. F. Schmidt, for New-York.

Nov. 26, lat. 25 40, lon. 71, brig Excelsior, from Portland, stg. S. W.

Nov. 26, lat. 39, lon. 73, was seen a ship with a black cross in her foretopsail.

Nov. 27, 100 miles S. E. of the Hook, was seen bark Mary Elizabeth, of Boston, bound N.

Dec. 1, lat. 37 38, lon. 71 45, schr. Cosmopolite, of and for Portland, from Norfolk.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 17, Coca Lynn and Harmonia, at Greenock; 16th, Glance, at Greenock; 18th, steamship Borussia, at Hamburg; Louisa, Napoleon and Rhein, at Cuxhaven; 19th, Ida, at ditto.

Arrived from Mobile—Nov. 17, Yorktown, at Gravesend; 18th, Joshua Dunon, at Havre.

Arrived from Charleston—Nov. 12, Lydia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Richmond—Nov. 24, Lyra, at Liverpool; Pepperell, at Deal, with mate and two seamen lost.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 19, Henry Clay, from Liverpool; Java, from the Clyde; 21st, Calhoun, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Nov. 18, Gladiator, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—Nov. 18, Alice, from the Clyde.

Foreign Ports.

At Benguela, Sept. 23, bark Catharine, Phillips, from Salem, for Loanda and home via Ambriz and Congo River; schr. Flying Eagle, of New-York, wtg. for a U. S. vessel of war, having been seized by the Portuguese Government for having a slave cargo on board, and the payment of a cargo of slaves landed in Cuba by another vessel.

At Loando, Sept. 28, bark Greyhound, Wing, whaling, for a short cruise and home—had 250 bbls. sperm and black fish oil; brigs Louisa Beacon, Nash, from London for rivers Congo and Gaboon, to sail about Oct. 1; Pavillion, Adams, whaling—had 140 bbls. sperm—all well.

At St. Helena, Oct. 11, barks Moneywick, Smith, from Cape Town 13 ds. for London; sld. Oct. 6, Tropic Bird, Clark, for New-Bedford, with oil on freight; John Crocker, from Penang for New-York same day.

At Cape Haytien, Nov. 11, brigs Princeton, for Philadelphia, 14d.; R. W. Parker, for Boston in 2 ds.; schr. Golden Rule, for New-York, ldg.

At Curacoa, Nov. 14, bark Ricot, for Havana.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture in the private dwelling No. 121 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The furniture consists in part of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; three handsome solid rosewood suites in French brocatel; large etagere, with plate-glass doors and backs; do. rosewood side and centre tables; French pier glass, slab and brackets; handsome tapestry carpets, do. [illegible] rockers, with work tables, lace curtains and [illegible] windows; Gothic bedsteads, do. washstands, do. bureaus, 20 hair mattresses, feather-beds, pillows, spring [illegible]; oil-paintings, stationery, Dresden wares, splendid parlor ornaments, with a large variety of handsome [illegible] room furniture, China dinner sets, tea sets, with a variety of cut glass, &c. Sale positive.

HOW TO GET RICH—PROFESSOR OLIVER'S new "Book of Wonders," 100 pages, gives [illegible] [illegible] and easy ways. Can be practiced at home, and [illegible] [illegible], or [illegible]. Also, how to be handsome, healthy, [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] mail. Address Prof. P. B. OLIVER, New-York Post-Office.